The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,388.] LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. Payments for these announcements must be made by P.O. order or cheque.

BIRTHS.

BENT.—On the 2nd inst., at Clarence-villas, Windsor, the wife of the Rev. B. P. Bent, of a son.

BRENNAND.—On the 29th ult., at The Grange, Birch-in-Hopwood, the wife of J. Brennand, jun., of a son.

BUCKLAND.—On the 2nd inst., at Boxdon Vicarage, Hertford, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Buckland, of a daughter.

CUTLER.—On the 31st ult., at Westcombe Park, Blackheath, the wife of G. B. Cutler, of a son.

FORSYTH-FORREST.—On the 29th ult., at Ashcroft, Cirencester, the wife of Thomas Forsyth-Forrest, of twin daughters.

HAIGH.—On the 3rd inst., at Crick-road, Oxford, the wife of A. E. Haigh, of a son.

HARVEY.—On the 3rd inst., at The Hermitage, St. Mary Church, Torquay, the wife of N. Harvey, of a daughter.

PICKTHALL.—On the 6th ult., at Galle, the wife of W. M. Pickthall, of a daughter.

SMYTHE.—On the 3rd inst., at Rockingham Rectory, Uppingham, the wife of the Rev. P. M. Smythe, of a son.

TALLENTS.—On the 1st inst., at Coddington House, Newark, the wife of G. Tallents, of a daughter.

TERRY.—On the 3rd inst., at Grange-road, Woodside Park, N., the wife of J. H. Terry, of a son.

TRAILL.—On the 30th ult., at Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of J. W. Traill, of a son.

VIVIAN.—On the 3rd inst., at Creed Rectory, Grampound, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. C. H. G. Vivian, of a daughter.

WILSON.—On the 1st inst., at Porthminster House, St. Ives, Cornwall, the wife of M. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKING—MALLESON.—On the 4th inst., at the parish church, Hampton-on-Thames, Archibald William Brooking, of Windsor, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late F. W. Malleson, of Hampton Court.

BURNS-INGLIS—FERNIE.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Anne's Church, Stamford-hill, London, N., J. Burns-Inglis to Alison Mitchell, younger daughter of William Fernie, shipmaster, Leith.

HUGHES—FRITH.—On the 30th ult., at The Friends' Meeting House, Reigate, William Hughes, jun., of Redhill, to Mary Alice, daughter of F. Frith, of Reigate.

JONES—KEANE.—On the 3rd inst., at the Presbyterian Church, Morley-road, Harry Cecil Jones, Indian P.W. Dept., to Agnes Sophia, daughter of the late F. Keane, Esq.

PERMAN—GREENHILL.—On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Great Chart, Kent, Arthur Wynn, son of T. Perman, of Stoke Newington, to Jane [illegible], daughter of the late E. Greenhill.

FOWLES—BEALE.—On the 1st inst., at St. Helen's Church, Kensington, Walter, son of the late G. Fowles, of Fleet-street, E.C., to Ellen Beale, late of Southcott, Holsworthy, Devonshire.

RUSSELL—BAILLIE.—On the 1st inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Col. F. Russell, of Aden, Aberdeenshire, late Royal Dragoons, to Philippa, daughter of the late Right Hon. H. J. Baillie, of Redcastle.

SCHMIDT—DAWE.—On the 3rd inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Lyonsdown, New Barnet, Herts, Herbert Seymour, son of the late L. Schmidt, of King-street, S.W., to Mary, daughter of J. O. Dawe, of [illegible], New Barnet.

URQUHART—BEADLES.—On the 1st inst., at Christ Church, Finchley, John, son of the late J. Urquhart, of Staple Inn, to Ethel, daughter of the late H. Beadles, of New Southgate.

VAISEY—SPARKE.—On the 1st inst., at St. John's Church, Birkenhead, Charles Thomas St. Clere, son of T. Vaisey, of [illegible], Gloucestershire, to Emily Jessie, daughter of the late Major J. G. Sparke, Bengal Staff Corps.

WILKINSON—PEACOCK.—On the 4th inst., at St. Peter's, Brockley, by the Rev. C. H. Grundy, Herbert, fourth son of John Wilkinson, of Park View House, Putney, to Kathleen, second daughter of the late John Peacock, of [illegible], Surrey.

DEATHS.

BACKHOUSE.—On the 2nd inst., at [illegible], Durham, Alfred Backhouse, of Pilmore Hall, near Darlington, aged 66.

BALLANTINE.—On the 30th ult., at [illegible], N.W., Hannah Ballantine, aged [illegible].

[illegible]

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED very ECONOMICALLY. [illegible]

FUNERALS.—Kensington and Paddington.—Mr. [illegible]

GENERAL NURSING INSTITUTE, [illegible]

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead. Patron, Her Majesty The QUEEN. [illegible] THIRTY CHILDREN [illegible] ELECTED in NOVEMBER. [illegible] HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary. Office, 100, Fleet-street, E.C.

HOMES of HOPE, 4, 5, and 6, Regent-square, Gray's Inn-road. [illegible]

TO the CHARITABLE.—FUNDS are urgently NEEDED for the GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway-road, N. [illegible] WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL, [illegible]

CITY INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC HOME for WOMEN, [illegible]

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS. TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Sept. 4, 1888. THIS Corporation, being desirous of receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and DELIVERY of [illegible]

TO IRONMONGERS and BRUSH and EARTHENWARE MERCHANTS.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board [illegible] TENDERS for the SUPPLY of [illegible]

WHITECHAPEL UNION.—Contracts.—The [illegible] W. VALLANCE, Clerk.

WESTMINSTER UNION.—Contracts for Supplies. [illegible] JOSEPH BOND, Clerk to the Guardians.

CONTRACTS for PROVISIONS, &c.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital. [illegible] W. H. CROSS, Clerk.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY (late DREADNOUGHT).—TENDERS [illegible] SUPPLY of BREAD, Flour, and Meat, [illegible] P. MICHELLI, Secretary.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the CITY LANDS COMMITTEE will meet at Guildhall on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] to RECEIVE PROPOSALS for LETTING the undermentioned PROPERTY [illegible] JOHN A. BRAND, Comptroller. Guildhall, Aug. 27, 1888.

HATFIELD UNION.—FEMALE NURSE WANTED. [illegible] JAS. S. DUNHAM, Clerk.

STEWARD WANTED, for Royal Western Yacht [illegible]

MALE ATTENDANT upon an insane gentleman WANTED, [illegible]

LAUNDRYMAID REQUIRED, at the City of London Lunatic Asylum, [illegible]

INFIRMARY of the CITY of LONDON UNION. [illegible] DOMESTIC SERVANT WANTED [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BROCK'S BENEFIT, TO-DAY.—The FETE of the YEAR.—One Shilling Day.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—CONCERT by COMPANY'S ORCHESTRAL BAND, the finest body of instrumentalists in the world, 12.30. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Organ Recitals by Mr. A. J. Eyre, at CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—New comic opera, GYPSY GABRIEL, composed by Florian Pascal, TO-DAY, at 3.0, by Shiel Barry and William Hogarth's Comic Opera Company. Seats 1s. to 5s.—For cast see under clock.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—BAND of GRENADIER GUARDS. Conductor, Lieutenant Dan Godfrey (by permission of Colonel the Hon. W. S. D. Home).—TO-DAY, at CRYSTAL PALACE.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—BAND of COLDSTREAM GUARDS, conductor, Mr. Charles Thomas (by permission of Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.), TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, 4.0 (free), 6.0.—The Great Continental Acrobats, [illegible] CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—OPEN AIR BALLET, at 7.0. Fairy Scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream," under direction of Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett.—CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—The AVALANCHE, a new sensational Firework Scene, [illegible]—CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—All BROCK'S NOVELTIES of the SEASON, at 8.15. Living Fireworks (patented by C. T. Brock and Co.), [illegible]—CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—LIVING FIREWORKS (patented by C. T. Brock and Co.)—The Boxers: Sullivan v. Mitchell (a Fight of the Modern Time).—CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—LIVING FIREWORKS (patented by C. T. Brock and Co.)—The Tournament (a Fight of the Olden Time).—CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—£50 worth of MAGNESIUM at a single flash, [illegible] A Glimpse of Fairyland.—CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—Thousands of SHELLS, thousands of Rockets, thousands of Roman Candles, and tons of Coloured Fires 8.15, at CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.

BROCK'S BENEFIT, at CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY.—Picture Gallery, Museum, and Marine Aquarium open all day (free); [illegible] Panorama (6d.); Toboggan; Roller Coaster; Switchback Railway.

BROCK'S BENEFIT.—Quickness, ease, and comfort of visitors by railway to the Crystal Palace and back is secured by special arrangements with the two railway companies. THIS DAY, Sept. 6.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FRUIT EXHIBITION and CONFERENCE of FRUIT GROWERS, also GRAND NATIONAL DAHLIA SHOW, TO-MORROW (Friday) and SATURDAY. One Shilling Day. No extra charge for Show.

CRYSTAL PALACE TABLE D'HOTE, 5s. per head, will be served to-day, from five o'clock, in the Garden Hall, overlooking the grounds.—Tables can be reserved by letter or telegram to Bertram and Company.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Enormous Importance.—WILL NOT BE CLOSED.—Is the best show in London. Open Every Day.—PERFORMANCES commence EVERY AFTERNOON at three, and EVERY EVENING at eight.—Admission 1s., children 6d., including the unreserved seats. Ask for railway tickets to St. James's Park Station, including admission.

EXCURSIONISTS.—Notice.—VISITORS from the country will be ADMITTED to the ROYAL AQUARIUM at 6d. each on production of the return halves of their railway tickets.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—FLYING SISTERS ONGAR, from the Folies Bergère, Paris, the greatest lady gymnasts on the Flying Trapeze ever seen in this country. [illegible]—EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—PYLADES [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The ROSSBACH TROUPE, [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Return to London of the BECKWITHS' world-renowned AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENT, [illegible]

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL (adjoining Royal Aquarium).—Grand collection of PICTURES and SCULPTURE, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—One Shilling Day.—ORGAN RECITALS, [illegible]

ONE THOUSAND FEET THROUGH SPACE.—ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, at 4.15, Professor BALDWIN'S LEAP, JUMP from the CLOUDS will be repeated, and on SATURDAY. [illegible]

BALDWIN in CLOUDLAND.—ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, at 4.15 and on SATURDAY, [illegible] PERFORMANCE of Professor BALDWIN will be repeated.—One Shilling Day.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—"Il Trovatore," Grand Opera.—THIS DAY, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Lieutenant ALBINI'S SURPRISE PARTY and MYSTERIES of PARIS [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—POMPEII.—SATURDAY NEXT, [illegible] LAST DAYS OF POMPEII [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SATURDAY NEXT, GREAT FETE in AID of FUNDS of the PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, and ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION. [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The BENEFIT of Professor BALDWIN is fixed for THURSDAY, Sept. 13, when he will reach an altitude of two miles before making his great jump through space.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, GRAVESEND. "The Place to Spend a Happy Day." [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL.—England's Home of Mystery. [illegible] PERFORMANCES TWICE DAILY, at three and eight. [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Notice.—In compliance with frequent requests [illegible] WILL, THE WITCH, AND THE WATCHMAN [illegible]

MOHAWKS.—BALD-head-WIN Drops from the Clouds EVERY EVENING, at 8.15. [illegible] ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Every Evening, at eight.

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Colossal pictorial realisation of the great falls by M. Philippoteaux, painter of "The Siege of Paris." Largest picture in the world, with original effects. Electric light.—Daily, from 10.0 to 10.0, 1s. No fees.

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Pleasant lounge, music, [illegible] The Viennese Band from the New Club Every Night, from seven to ten. Conductor, Herr Wurm.

NIAGARA in LONDON.—An accepted London institution. Visited and approved of by everybody, from Royalty downwards. 480,000 visitors since March 12. Free lounge, with all the comforts of a club.

WHERE is NIAGARA in LONDON?—YORK-STREET, Westminster (one of the 14 York-streets in London), near the Aquarium and St. James's Park Station, now better known as NIAGARA-STREET or NEW YORK-STREET.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—SILVER WEDDING GROUP. [illegible]

CHAMBER of HORRORS.—JACKSON, the Manchester Murderer. The Condemned Cell.—Madame TUSSAUD'S.

ALHAMBRA.—The COOL LOUNGE.—Newly Decorated, Refurnished, and Lighted by Electricity. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, ANTIOPE, the Grand Spectacular Ballet, by E. Casati, with music by G. Jacobi, [illegible]

ANTIOPE.—Another Alhambra Success.—The World says "The scenery and music of the new ballet ('Antiope') are both remarkably good. [illegible]"

ALHAMBRA.—The BEAUTIFUL GERALDINE; [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Open at 8.0. Two gorgeous Ballets, DILARA at 8.45, and ROSE D'AMOUR at 10.30. [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES, Leicester-square, [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Daily News says: "Monsieur Buatier de Kolta, [illegible]"

LONDON PAVILION.—The celebrated BUATIER DE KOLTA has been specially engaged, and will give his extraordinary illusion, LE COCON, EVERY EVENING. [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best Variety Company in London.—BUATIER DE KOLTA, [illegible]

OXFORD.—HARRIETT VERNON, [illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—An entirely new and original sketch [illegible] THE LITTLE GIPSY, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible] JACK, the CAT, and the MILL. [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—Always a grand company.—[illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—A TERRIBLE ESCAPE, by [illegible] PAUL MARTINETTI and TROUPE.

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. Under the immediate patronage of the QUEEN and the Royal Family. Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE. The NEXT CONCERT will take place in OCTOBER. The Michaelmas Term will begin Monday, Sept. 24. Examination for admission Saturday, Sept. 22, at eleven. Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. JOHN GILL, Secretary.

ROYAL COLLEGE of MUSIC, Kensington Gore, London.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1883. President—H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, K.G. Director—Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D. NEXT COLLEGE CONCERT will be given in OCTOBER. Christmas term commences Sept. 26. Entrance examination Sept. 24, at eleven o'clock. Regulations and all information may be obtained of the Registrar, Mr. George Watson, at the College. CHARLES MORLEY, Hon. Sec.

TRINITY COLLEGE, London.—For MUSICAL EDUCATION and EXAMINATION, &c., and for the granting of Certificates and Diplomas in Music. Instd. 1872. President—The Earl of ABERDEEN. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at seven o'clock. The Inaugural Address of the Session, by the Warden (the Rev. H. G. Bonavia Hunt, Mus. D., F.R.S. Edin.) will be delivered on the same date. Subject: Music of the Victorian Era (first Queen Victoria Lecture). Michaelmas term commences Sept. 24, when new students are received. Prospectus and all particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. By order of the Academical Board. Mandeville-place, Manchester-square, W.

BRISTOL SIXTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1888. Patron—The QUEEN. President—The Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G. Mesdames Albani, Anna Williams, Patey, Trebelli, [illegible] Colston Hall, Bristol. HENRY COOKE, Hon. Sec.

THE LONDON ACADEMY of MUSIC, St. George's Hall, Langham-place, W.; at 3, Harrington-gardens, South Kensington; and at 1, Old Steine, Brighton. Principal—Professor WYLDE, Mus. Doc. Cantab. The NEXT ORCHESTRAL PRACTICE, FRIDAY, Oct. 5. The Autumn Term commences Oct. 1. [illegible] C. TREW, Hon. Sec.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC. [illegible] T. H. Y. TROTTER, M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon.

THE LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC, Porchester-road, Hyde Park [illegible] The CONCERTS RE-COMMENCE in OCTOBER. Prospectus post free. LANSDOWNE COTTELL, Director.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington. Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY. Hon. President—H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY. Director-General—John R. Whitley, Esq. President of the Reception Committee—Col. J. T. North. President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce—Cav. L. Bonacina.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
The Exhibition of the Year.
The Greatest Success of 1888.
The most valuable and Varied Collection
Of Italian Sculpture and Paintings ever exhibited.
Magnificent and Unique Display
Of Italian Industries and Wines.
2,000 exclusively Italian Exhibitors.

Notice.—This exhibition is not only admitted as the most representative exhibition held in London this year, but is admitted to be so by all impartial persons. More people have visited this exhibition than any other held in London this year, and the actual daily attendance continues to be larger than at any other exhibition now being held in London.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME. [illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.30 p.m. Rome Under the Emperors. Inauguration of the Colosseum By the Emperor Titus. On the "Wild West" Arena. Wet or Dry. [illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Cheap Excursions (including admission) from all parts of the United Kingdom. See Railway bills. Admission to the Exhibition, 1s. OPEN 11.0 to 11.0 DAILY. VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton.—The DAILY TELEGRAPH is on SALE at Messrs. WALTER HILL and CO.'S BOOKSTALLS in the Exhibition.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. Italian Restaurant Now Open.—BERTRAM and CO., Contractors.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, Kensington.—The Greatest Success.—In consequence of the great success of this Exhibition arrangements have been made to OPEN the DOORS each day at 9.0 a.m., and CLOSE at 11.0 p.m.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Greatest Success.—Open nine a.m. to eleven p.m. FOUR MILITARY BANDS. The Peasant Industrial Village. [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—Capt. ORTON will ascend in his famous balloon EAGLE, [illegible]

HERMAN KORNIG (surnamed the Demon Fiddler) will PERFORM on the VIOLIN, THURSDAY, Friday, and Saturday EVENING, at eight, at the CONCERT HALL, IRISH EXHIBITION.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. Table d'hôte from five to nine.—BERTRAM and CO., Contractors.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington,
SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 8, at eleven a.m.
INTERNATIONAL SEWING MACHINE
EXHIBITION, TOGETHER WITH
PROMENADE CONCERTS TWICE DAILY.—[illegible]
UNTIL SATURDAY, Sept. 22.
ADMISSION ONE SHILLING; after six p.m., sixpence.

BOOSEY and CO.'S NEW SONGS:

THE OLD WHERRY (Behrend) will be SUNG by Miss ANNIE LEA, at GARLIESTON; [illegible] and by Miss Susetta Fenn, at Hastings, THIS DAY.—Boosey and Co.

MARGARITA (F. N. Lohr) will be SUNG by Mr. HENRY PIERCY, at the PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT GARDEN; and by Miss Clara Myers, at Folkestone, THIS DAY.—Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street, W.

ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR (Michael Watson).—Madame MARIE ROZE will SING this popular song, TO-NIGHT, at HARROGATE; also by Miss Blanche Powell, at Scarborough.—Enoch and Sons.

EMMANUEL (Paul Rodney) and "A Summer Love Dream" (Cowen), TO-NIGHT, by Miss ANNIE TATE, at HOVE. Each three keys.—Enoch and Sons, 14 and 14a, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ASK NOT, Maud V. White's last and most beautiful song, TO-NIGHT, by Miss BLANCHE POWELL. [illegible] 2s. net.—W. Morley and Co., 127, Regent-street, W.

FETTERS OF GOLD.—"Of world-wide popularity, and the greatest success of modern times."—T. Hutchinson's new song, TO-NIGHT, by Miss ADA PORTER, at CHARD.—W. Morley and Co., 127, Regent-street, W.

BELLE ETOILE VALSE.—The prettiest valse published for years. [illegible] Piano 2s. net. Order everywhere.—W. Morley and Co., Regent-street.

LA POMPADOUR (a Court Dance).—Boggetti's last and most charming piece is received with the greatest enthusiasm. Played by all the finest bands, and always encored. Piano 1s. 6d. net.—W. Morley and Co., 127, Regent-street, W.

THE BRITISH PRINCE, grand military march, by George Asch. PLAYED this week at VICTORIA PIER CONCERTS, Folkestone [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Miss SUSETTA FENN, at HASTINGS, SEPT. 7. 2s. net.—London Music Publishing Company (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

LOVE'S JUBILEE.—J. W. Dunn's very successful ballad is SUNG TWICE DAILY, by the AUTHOR-COMPOSER, at the BRITANNIA PIER CONCERTS, Great Yarmouth. 2s. net.—Francis and Day, 195, Oxford-street, W.

HEAVEN AND EARTH.—Madame ENRIQUEZ will SING Ciro Pinsuti's beautiful song (by desire) at the HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL, THIS DAY. 2s. net.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry, E.C.

'TWERE BETTER SO (music by G. J. Rubini) will be SUNG, THIS DAY, at FOLKESTONE, by Miss CLARA MYERS. Price 2s. net.—Alfred Hays, 26, Old Bond-street, W., and 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

THE OLD SUNDIAL, by Gerald Lane, will be SUNG by Miss MEREDYTH ELLIOTT, at HARROGATE, TO-NIGHT. Post free 2s. net.—J. and J. Hopkinson, 95, New Bond-street, W.

MIRABEL LEE.—Miss MEREDYTH ELLIOTT will SING Klein's humorous song, TO-NIGHT, at HARROGATE. [illegible]

MR. PERCY PALMER (Tenor), having returned to town, desires all COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to his residence, 7, Peterboro'-villas, Fulham, S.W., or N. Vert, Esq., 6, Cork-street, W.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, of America, Trance Medium, gives READINGS of personal surroundings. Business and medical examinations. Hours from ten to five.—Guilford House, Guilford-street (one door east of Russell-square), W.C.

PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, W.
Vacant Dates are now being Booked
For the Engagement of
THESE MAGNIFICENT ROOMS
For
BALLS, CINDERELLA DANCES, BANQUETS, CONCERTS, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, &c.

PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, W.—"The annual Ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was held last night at the Portman Rooms, [illegible]"—Morning Advertiser, Jan. 13, 1888.

PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, W.—The Directors beg to announce [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, the oldest established and the most popular entertainment on earth. [illegible] EVERY NIGHT at eight. Day Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at three o'clock as well. No fees of any kind. [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EVERY NIGHT, at eight. Day Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at three o'clock.—[illegible]

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—New and Glorious Entertainment, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY NIGHT, at eight. [illegible]

MR. G. W. MOORE will make his first appearance since his return from his annual holiday vacation at the ST. JAMES'S HALL NEXT SATURDAY, the 8th inst. [illegible]

WAR EXHIBITION, Albert-gate, Hyde Park.—"The Battle of [illegible]." [illegible]

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including [illegible] Portrait of the Infant King of Spain, painted by command. Is now open.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures, from ten to six.—1s.

POTIPHAR'S WIFE, ADAM and EVE, and "The White Slave."—[illegible] three celebrated pictures now ON VIEW at EAGLE-PLACE, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Hall). Open ten to six. Admission 1s.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.—Painted by the most eminent artists of the day. OPEN DAILY.—GRAPHIC GALLERY, Brook-street (two doors from New Bond-street). Admission 1s.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. Incorporated 1720. Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities. [illegible] Offices—Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. Established by Royal Charter A.D. 1720. No. 7, Royal Exchange, and 43a, Pall-mall. Marine, Fire, and Life Assurances have been granted by the Corporation for more than a century and a half. [illegible]

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.—The LONDON GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT COMPANY (Limited) INSURES EMPLOYERS against claims under the above Act, and bears the cost of defending unjust demands thereunder at moderate rates of premium. E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON, Secretary. Chief Office, 10, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—£6 per week temporary total disablement allowance, and £1,000 in the event of fatal accident or permanent total disablement, or £500 in the event of permanent partial disablement, for (first-class risks) £3 per annum.—LONDON GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT COMPANY (Limited), 10, Moorgate-street, E.C. E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON, Secretary.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), [illegible], E.C. General Accidents. Railway Accidents. Personal Injuries. Death by Accident. C. HARDING, Manager.

ENGLISH BANK of RIO DE JANEIRO (Limited). [illegible] A. DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Sub-Manager.

STANDARD BANK of SOUTH AFRICA (Limited). (Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.) Head Office—10, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C. [illegible] J. CHUMLEY, London Manager.

THE CHARING-CROSS BANK. Established 1870. 28, BEDFORD-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, London, W.C. [illegible] ADVANCES IMMEDIATELY MADE in SUMS of [illegible] A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

DISCOUNT BANK of LONDON (Regd.) 6, Duncannon-street, W.C. (opposite Charing-cross Station). [illegible] I. SIMMONS, Manager.

JOHN SHAW,

STOCK and SHARE DEALER,

NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, WARDROBE-CHAMBERS, Doctors'-commons; 5, Haymarket; 105, Queen Victoria-street; 10, Westbourne-grove; Central-chambers, The Quadrant, Brighton; Bridgewater-chambers, 4, Brown-street, Manchester.

JOHN SHAW, in his CIRCULAR, issued the 12th June, said: [illegible]

AMERICANS had then touched bottom, and are now from 5 to 15 per cent. up, and are still rising, my principal selection, Milwaukees, showing the lead. I also recommended Trunks and South American Stocks, all of which show profits.

MY ADVICES for THIS ACCOUNT and my views as to the probable course of the markets, ARE NOW READY.

THE AMOUNT of STOCK which I DEALT in this YEAR up to DATE is FIFTY-TWO MILLION POUNDS. £52,000,000.

THE RAILWAY TIMES says: "Not only has Mr. Shaw secured the ground floor of Wardrobe-chambers for his suite of offices, [illegible]"

JOHN SHAW.

SEWELL, CECIL, and CO., Stock and Share Dealers, 51, Cannon-street, London, E.C. (Exactly opposite Mansion House Station.)

INTENDING OPERATORS are invited to apply to Messrs. SEWELL, CECIL, and CO. for particulars of a "Pool" which they intend to open on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

SEWELL, CECIL, and CO., Stock and Share Dealers, 51, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

COCHRANE and SONS, STOCKBROKERS, 13 and 14, Cornhill, London, E.C. West-end Branch: 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W. Established 1867. [illegible]

PERSONS WISHING to MAKE MONEY by quick profits in STOCK and SHARE transactions, [illegible] H. B. SMITH'S EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET, &c., post free. [illegible]

HERBERT and CO., Stockbrokers, 31, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

HERBERT and CO. BUY and SELL all STOCKS and SHARES at the closest market prices. [illegible]

HERBERT and CO.—Accounts settled and differences paid immediately upon the close of each transaction. [illegible]

HERBERT and CO.—Special facilities for Country Clients. [illegible]

HERBERT and CO. have had over 17 years' practical experience on the Stock Exchange, [illegible]

HERBERT and CO., Stockbrokers, 31, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

J. BENNETT and CO. (Limited), Stockbrokers, 20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C. [illegible]

THE STRAND STOCK and FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGE, 397, Strand, London, W.C. [illegible]

J. LEWIS HILLS and CO. (Limited), STOCK and SHARE BROKERS and DEALERS, [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M.'s Mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—P. and O. ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES, as under:

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. [illegible]

CALCUTTA DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

MADRAS DIRECT by sea, commencing with the steamer leaving LONDON, SEPT. 13, and fortnightly thereafter during the passenger season. [illegible] CEYLON DIRECT by P. and O., from London, Every Week; from Marseilles, Every Fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O. EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA. The P. and O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, leave LONDON for SYDNEY, [illegible]

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The P. and O. COMPANY issue return tickets at reduced fares to India, China, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mediterranean Ports, and Egypt.

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and Ismailia.—P. and O. COMPANY despatch WEEKLY from LONDON one of their large and well-appointed steamers [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA from LONDON, by sea, by P. and O., EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S OFFICES.—For passage and freight apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.—FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.—[illegible] leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with Her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in Australasia. [illegible]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Mail and Passenger STEAMERS to ZANZIBAR, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, [illegible]

ZANZIBAR, via SUEZ CANAL.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SERVICE, from LONDON.—For dates of sailing, see detailed advertisement or apply as above.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.—Surgeons and Stewardesses carried. Every comfort. Punkahs, &c. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY DIRECT. [illegible] LIVERPOOL to CALCUTTA DIRECT. [illegible]

BOMBAY in 26 Days.—ANCHOR LINE s.s. BELGRAVIA, [illegible] leaves Liverpool 6th Oct. [illegible]

CALCUTTA.—STAR LINE of STEAMERS from LIVERPOOL, calling at COLOMBO to land passengers only, [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart.—[illegible] THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their magnificent full-powered steamers [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND, Tasmania, Australia, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and at Hobart, [illegible] SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, by steamship FIFESHIRE, [illegible]

PASSAGE to AUSTRALIA.—The favourite regular clipper ship IVANHOE, [illegible]

PASSAGE to SYDNEY, and at through rates for Brisbane, Melbourne, &c.—The magnificent iron clipper ship ELEANOR MARGARET, [illegible]

PASSAGE to ADELAIDE and MELBOURNE. The fine clipper ship COCHIN, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The only Mail Line at £16 16s.—[illegible]

GUION ROYAL and U.S. MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY SATURDAY. [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown. CITY OF ROME, Sept. 19, Oct. 17. [illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY WEDNESDAY. [illegible] The splendid vessels of this line are all of the largest class, uniform in model and arrangements, and unsurpassed in the completeness of their appointments. [illegible]

CANADA.—DOMINION ROYAL MAIL LINE. Shortest and cheapest route to the Western States, Manitoba, and British Columbia. [illegible] LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC and MONTREAL. [illegible]

TO AMERICA, £3 10s. AMERICA, £3 10s.—RED STAR LINE MAIL STEAMERS to NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s., Canada, £4, full fare, by ROYAL MAIL NETHERLANDS LINE, to New York or Philadelphia. Departures EVERY THURSDAY, [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s.; NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA £3 10s. [illegible]

CUNARD LINE, White Star, Inman, Dominion, Allan, [illegible]—THROUGH TICKETS to AMERICA, Canada, San Francisco, Australia, New Zealand.—Edwin Evans, 61, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

NEW YORK.—CITY of BERLIN, [illegible] SEPT. 12. [illegible]

NEW YORK and CANADA.—EGYPT, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, New Zealand, America, &c.—Passengers, before taking tickets, should seek information as to the accommodation, [illegible]

NOTICE.—SALOON PASSENGERS to AUSTRALIA, New Zealand, India, Cape, West Indies, America, Canada, &c., will be SAVED much TIME and TROUBLE if they apply to SEWELL and CROWTHER, 18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W., [illegible]

EMIGRATION.—NEW YORK, £3 10s.; Canada, [illegible]

EMIGRANTS' PASSAGES.—[illegible]

UNION LINE.—For SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.—CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The Union Steamship Company's Royal Mail Steamers will sail as follows for the SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS and DELAGOA BAY, calling at LISBON and MADEIRA: [illegible] RETURN TICKETS issued to Madeira and South Africa. Apply to the Union Steamship Company (Limited), [illegible], or 11, Leadenhall-street, London.

CASTLE LINE.—For the GOLDFIELDS of SOUTH AFRICA.—CAPE COLONY, NATAL, EAST AFRICA, MAURITIUS, and MADAGASCAR.—The CASTLE COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS [illegible] EAST INDIA DOCK BASIN, London, and call as follows: [illegible] Return Tickets issued to all ports. Apply to Donald Currie and Co., 3 & 4, Fenchurch-st., London, E.C.

PASSAGE TICKETS for all LINES of STEAMSHIPS at PITT and SCOTT'S AGENCY [illegible]

YACHTING CRUISE to SUNNY LANDS and SEAS.—The splendid steam yacht CEYLON, [illegible]

CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN, [illegible] The steam yacht VICTORIA, [illegible]

FOR ANTWERP.—Brussels Exhibition.—[illegible]

HAMBURG, from London direct.—EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY. [illegible] Apply to the G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street, or 14, Waterloo-place, London.

OSTEND.—EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. [illegible]

DOVER and DEAL.—SEA from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, DAILY, [illegible]

SPLENDID COASTING TRIPS.—[illegible]

SCARBOROUGH [illegible] and SUNDERLAND [illegible]

POPULAR SEA EXCURSIONS [illegible]

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—THIS DAY and DAILY [illegible]

SALOON steamer PRINCESS of WALES [illegible]

THE VICTORIA STEAMBOAT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—SEA and RIVER TRIPS, [illegible]

YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Norwich, and Bury St. Edmunds, [illegible]

PARIS.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS, SATURDAY, [illegible]

EASTBOURNE REGATTA, MONDAY, Sept. 10.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS [illegible]

HASTINGS, St. Leonards, Bexhill, and Eastbourne, [illegible]

FOR full particulars see Handbills, [illegible] A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—ROUND the ISLE of WIGHT. [illegible] CHAS. SCOTTER, General Manager.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHEAP TRIP EVERY SUNDAY to RAMSGATE, [illegible]

ITALY and SOUTH FRANCE.—GAZE'S high-class conducted TOUR, [illegible]

UNION DEPOSIT BANK (Registered), [illegible] ADVANCES MADE in TOWN or COUNTRY [illegible]

DISCOUNT BANK of LONDON (Regd.) [illegible]

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION (Limited) [illegible]

LONDON and COUNTY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT COMPANY [illegible]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS a YEAR [illegible]

ADDLESTONE COLLEGE, Surrey (17 miles from London, S.W.R.), stands in its own grounds of six acres. Teaching highly successful. Every home comfort. BOYS from abroad receive special care and attention. Cricket, football, lawn tennis, gymnasium, &c.—For prospectus and full particulars address The Principal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Aspatria, Cumberland. Principal, Dr. H. J. Webb, B.Sc. Thorough practical and scientific training for Land Agents, Farmers, Surveyors, and Colonists. Students work on six separate farms. Terms moderate.—H. Thompson, M.R.C.V.S., Secretary.

AT BLACKHEATH COLLEGE for 50 BOYS, [illegible] per quarter. Thorough teaching. [illegible] No extras whatever.—[illegible], Lewisham, Kent.—EDMUND COULDREY, Principal.

AT EASTBOURNE.—PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, from eight years old. Two ladies attend to delicate boys. Pupils frequently pass Cambridge Local, &c. Very moderate fees.—Address Rev. Principal, Box 1,585, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

AT ONGAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 18 miles from London, pupils receive a thorough mercantile education. A preparatory class for little boys. 20 acres of ground. Gravel soil, 300 feet above sea level. Pure milk from own dairy farm. Diet unlimited. Tepid swimming bath. Cricket, tennis, fishing. [illegible]—Principal, Dr. Clark. [illegible]

AT SHELLEY HOUSE, Ongar.—EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

AT SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Shoreham (near Brighton), Sussex, close to the sea, pupils receive a sound commercial education, with very liberal treatment. [illegible]

AT the SEASIDE.—The COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Lancing, near Worthing, provides for a thorough and liberal education. French and German daily. Bookkeeping and shorthand. Parental care. Best diet. Athletic sports and gymnastics. Terms moderate.

AT WORTHING COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Grafton House, Worthing, PUPILS receive a sound EDUCATION, and are prepared for the various exams. [illegible]

BEDFORD.—HOWARD COLLEGE.—Principal, Mrs. J. Compton Bennett.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS. [illegible]

BLACKHEATH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, [illegible], Eltham-road, Blackheath. Healthy, open situation. Tennis-field and sanatorium. Resident foreign governesses. Excellent Indian references.—[illegible]

BRADMORE COLLEGE, Chiswick.—Pupils receive a thorough commercial education. [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—ROKESLEY HOUSE, Marine-parade. High-class SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—First-class EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, Sept. 21.—For prospectus, &c., apply to the Secretary, Brighton College.

CAMDEN SCHOOL for GIRLS, Prince of Wales-road, N.W. [illegible]

CAMPDEN-HILL COLLEGE, [illegible]

CITY of LONDON HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS, [illegible]

CONVENT of the VISITATION, [illegible]

COUNTRY, charming and healthy.—PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS. [illegible]

DAVENTRY SCHOOL (A.D 1600).—Six SCHOLARSHIPS will be COMPETED FOR on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. [illegible]

DEAL COLLEGE, Deal. [illegible]

DUPPAS HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE.—[illegible]

EALING.—LADIES' COLLEGE, [illegible]

EMANUEL SCHOOL, [illegible]

GODOLPHIN SCHOOL, Hammersmith.—NEXT TERM begins SEPT. 18. [illegible]

GREYCOAT HOSPITAL ENDOWED DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, [illegible]

HERRICK FOUNDATION SCHOOL, [illegible]

HIGH BARNET, N.—PARKFIELD YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, [illegible]

HIGH BARNET, N.—SILESIA COLLEGE (BOYS), [illegible]

HIGH BARNET, N.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL. [illegible]

HIGHFIELD HOUSE SCHOOL, [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION [illegible]

KILBURN and MAIDA-VALE HIGH SCHOOL, [illegible]

LEICESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, Carshalton, [illegible]

MARGATE.—LADIES' COLLEGE and HIGH SCHOOL, [illegible]

MITCHAM COLLEGE, Surrey.—BOYS PREPARED for commercial life [illegible]

MORRISON'S ACADEMY, Crieff, Perthshire, [illegible]

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, [illegible]

NORTHLEACH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, [illegible]

[illegible] GRAMMAR SCHOOL, [illegible]

PELLEW HOUSE, [illegible]

REDCLIFFE COLLEGE for GIRLS, [illegible]

SOUTHGATE COLLEGE, New Southgate, N. [illegible]

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—PREPARATION for COMMERCE, [illegible]

THE COLLEGE of AGRICULTURE, DOWNTON, [illegible]

THE GRANVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, [illegible]

THE STROUD-GREEN HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS, [illegible]

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.—SCHOOL for GIRLS, [illegible]

UNITED WESTMINSTER ENDOWED SCHOOL [illegible]

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—STRANDENE. [illegible]

WARESIDE ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Ware, Herts.—Principal, Egbert Norris, A.C.P. (Lond.). Fees from £18 18s., including French, Latin, laundress, [illegible] testimonials, diet, and exam. list on application.

EDUCATION in ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY, at exactly the same cost as in England alone. Write to the SECRETARY of INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, Finchley-road, LONDON, for a prospectus of BATEMAN'S INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM (founded 1880). See full advertisement at bottom of Page 4 of this paper.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. PALMER, Collingwood College, Lee, Blackheath. Inclusive terms from 27 guineas. 40 lofty rooms, built for the college. Gravel soil. Large recreation grounds. 10 masters and 12 English and foreign governesses. Public exams. Baths. Diet unlimited. Parlour boarders and backward pupils in Collingwood House from 40 guineas. Articled pupil £18.

EDUCATION.—Mr. PALMER, Nelson College, Newstead-road, Lee, Kent. Inclusive terms from 20 guineas. 40 lofty rooms built for the college. Large recreation grounds and covered gymnasium. Diet unlimited. Hot and cold baths, seven resident masters. Public exams. Old-established. Re-open Sept. 6.

EDUCATION.—TAPLOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 20 miles from London. [illegible] no extras, no charge for laundress or books. Extensive premises, well adapted and healthfully situate, 20 acres of grounds for outdoor recreation, tepid swimming bath, &c. Detached infirmary. Pure milk and vegetables from school farm. Preparatory department. Principal has been successful tutor many years. No corporal punishment. No quarter's notice. Best diet without limit.—Address the Principal.

EDUCATION in the HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS, No. 97, Finchley-road, London (Est. 1880).

EDUCATION (thorough French and German) in the HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS. Conversation, translation, composition, dictation, and correspondence daily. Proficiency certain. Residence abroad unnecessary. Terms moderate and inclusive. NEXT TERM begins SEPT 17.

EDUCATION (Classical, Mathematical, or Commercial) in the HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS, successful preparation for any examination by a large staff of graduates. Boarders received by Head Master, M.A.—Address Secretary, School House, No. 97, Finchley-road, N.W.

EDUCATION, Buxton.—Half Fees.—Two VACANCIES (which can be filled on the above terms) occur, through house having been enlarged, in a first-class finishing school for YOUNG LADIES, long-established, where the principal is assisted by professors of eminence and an efficient staff of resident governesses. Every home comfort. Most charming and healthy situation. Spacious reception grounds, hot and cold baths, also tennis court. Successful preparation for all local examinations.—For references and prospectus address Principal, Mrs. ROBERTS, 1, Hill-side, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, London.

EDUCATION (high class) for YOUNG LADIES. ANGLO-GERMAN COLLEGE, Ashbourne Lodge, Forest-hill, S.E. Est. 1860. Large staff of eminent professors. Thorough modern education. Comfortable refined home. Special advantages for German, French, music, art, and science. Beautiful and healthy situation, near the Crystal Palace. Moderate terms.—For prospectus, &c., address as above.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES.—CORSELEY HOUSE, Groombridge, Tunbridge-wells. Inclusive terms. First-class professors. Extensive, healthy grounds. Happy home. Term commences Sept. 18.—Address the Principal.

EDUCATION.—40 guineas.—To fill vacancies, two YOUNG LADIES can be received in superior school on half terms each. Usual terms 80 guineas. Exceptional advantages for languages and music. Splendid locality, and first-class domestic arrangements. Prep. for exams.—For prospectus, &c., address T. Z., [illegible], Perry-vale, Forest-hill, S.E.

EDUCATION (PREPARATORY).—GENTLEMEN'S SONS instructed in thorough English, French, Latin, music, drawing. Inclusive terms 35 guineas per annum. Local exams. Visiting masters, certificated governesses. Home comforts. Healthy locality. Fees date from entrance.—Principal, The Library, Streatham, S.W.

EDUCATION (advantageous).—To fill unexpected vacancies in an old-established and successful school, six BOYS will be received on the reduced terms of 20 guineas inclusive.—Schoolmaster, Dale's Repository, Mitcham, Surrey.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. Terms moderate and inclusive, for thorough English, Parisian French, music, singing, drawing, dancing, drilling, and needlework. Home comforts. Careful training. Advantages for delicate or backward girls.—Principal, Melrose College, Coventry Park, Streatham.

EDUCATION.—Eastbourne (near to the Downs, sea, and swimming baths).—A few VACANCIES in a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Good private cricket ground. Terms moderate and inclusive.—For prospectuses address Zeta, care of Mr. Kibble, Jeweller, 21, Gracechurch-street.

EDUCATION.—Near Hampstead and Highgate.—[illegible]

EDUCATION.—18 guineas per annum. One Young LADY can be received [illegible]

EDUCATION at HALF-FEES.—A few BOYS can be received in a well-known school [illegible]

EDUCATION. 25 guineas. Very special advantages offered in a well-known LADIES' SCHOOL, Kensington, [illegible]

EDUCATION.—YOUNG LADIES instructed in English, French, German, music, singing, drawing, painting, [illegible]

EDUCATION for BOYS.—Christian training. [illegible]

EDUCATION.—18 guineas yearly for board, laundress, English, French, Latin, and music. [illegible]

EDUCATION, Brighton (superior).—YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

EDUCATION.—A lady receives a few LITTLE BOYS [illegible]

EDUCATION (thorough and accomplished) for YOUNG LADIES, [illegible] WARWICK HALL, [illegible]

EDUCATION.—CHOICE of 5,000 SCHOOLS (gratis), also tutors and families in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, &c. [illegible]

EDUCATION.—Choice of Schools (BOYS and GIRLS), England, France, Germany, and Switzerland, [illegible] ORELLANA and CO., 53, Conduit-street, London, W. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL HOME for GIRLS, conducted by a minister's widow. [illegible]

SUPERIOR EDUCATION, with home comforts, for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

HOME for LITTLE BOYS. Healthy village, near sea and rail. [illegible]

HOME for the HOLIDAYS (BOYS and GIRLS). [illegible]

HAPPY HOME for YOUNG CHILDREN, with superior EDUCATION and kind care, in a healthy country village. [illegible]

THREE DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN REQUIRED, in a finishing SCHOOL, near Crystal Palace, [illegible]

THOROUGH practical EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

DOCTOR warmly recommends a high-class SCHOOL [illegible]

REDUCED STRICTLY INCLUSIVE FEES.—Three YOUNG LADIES can be received in London high-class SCHOOL [illegible]

PUPIL TEACHER REQUIRED, in a ladies' college, [illegible]

TO PARENTS of DELICATE or BACKWARD BOYS.—[illegible]

GOOD EDUCATION (daily) offered young lady, in return for assistance with juniors.—Miss Young, [illegible]

FRENCH (Colloquial, Grammatical, Commercial) Lessons, [illegible]

ITALIAN LESSONS.—Mr. TORRE wishes PUPILS. [illegible]

SHORTHAND (PITMAN'S).—METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, [illegible] 27, Chancery-lane. [illegible]

REPORTS of MEETINGS, LAW CASES, &c., [illegible] 27, Chancery-lane.

APPOINTMENTS.—Ladies, gentlemanly youths [illegible]

ITS RESULTS are the HIGHEST KNOWN. [illegible]

TYPE-WRITING and BOOKKEEPING (under a Chartered Accountant), [illegible]

SHORTHAND (PITMAN'S).—Lowest fees and by instalments.—TAYLOR'S SCHOOL of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING, [illegible]

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING.—SMITH and SMART, [illegible]

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING.—Mr. HOUSTON [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMY, 142, Old-street, City-road. PRIVATE LESSONS, [illegible]

DANCING.—To Country Professors, &c.—Madame D'ALBINE gives PRIVATE LESSONS [illegible]

STAMMERERS and STUTTERERS CURED.—The Rev. J. S. SILVERTON will be happy to give ADVICE, [illegible]

RIDING and DRIVING TAUGHT (four-in-hand, tandem, &c.), at the NORTH LONDON RIDING SCHOOL, [illegible]

MONEY.—The REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited), [illegible]

MONEY.—Applicants in Town or Country.—[illegible]

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS for INVENTIONS. [illegible]

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS for INVENTIONS PROCURED in all countries. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Rumours of an impending large export of gold to South America and the Cape caused a firmer tendency in the discount market, and the rate for three months' drafts rose to 2⅞ per cent. Four months' also improved to 3, and six months' to 3⅛. Short loans were in active demand, at 2½, ¾ per cent., and some applications were made to the Bank of England for advances on bills. A large payment to Italy will be arranged, it is understood, by means of bills on Paris. As the outside supply of money is now comparatively small, a further large total will probably be shortly borrowed at the Bank. These operations are also usual towards the end of the quarter and a few weeks before the distribution of the dividends on the Funds. On Saturday the Treasury paper has to be paid for, but about the same amount falls due. As regards the bullion movement it is stated that from £300,000 to £400,000 will be despatched to Buenos Ayres during the next day or two, partly from Havre and partly from London, but, on the other hand, about £1,500,000 from Australia is expected to be sent into the Bank very soon. Moreover, the German exchange is near gold point, and a fresh advance is looked for, in response to the rise in the value of money here. Remittances of specie hither may, however, be checked by the authorities insisting upon exports from Berlin instead of Hamburg, thus increasing the cost of transmission. In any case, it will probably be difficult to obtain supplies of importance, through various obstacles. Meanwhile, however, the production of gold in the Transvaal is steadily increasing, and it appears that the total raised in the Witwatersrandt district in the month of July was 23,000 ounces, instead of 20,000 ounces for the entire republic, as mentioned this morning.

Under the influence of the more satisfactory political and business outlook, general firmness is still reported in the stock markets. The various departments were more active than for some time past, and the final prices were in most cases the best. With a few exceptions, including Egyptian Preference and Turkish Groups Three and Four, which slightly receded, the alterations in foreign bonds were upward. Greek were again in active request and rose 1 to 1½ per cent. The scrip of the last loan was dealt in at 72, or 7 prem. According to the Stock Exchange view, the little kingdom of Greece has scored a remarkable success in the betrothal of the Duke of Sparta to the sister of the German Emperor, although Royal marriages have little influence in the present day upon the action of Governments. Italian were higher on re-purchase by recent operators, who sold stock on the chance of serious troubles between Italy and France. Austrian, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungarian, Russian, Spanish, and Uruguayan shared in the favourable movement. Colonial Government debentures showed firmness, notably New Zealand and Victorian. Consols (Goschens) fell ⅛ per cent.

English lines were in request in the morning, and closed at a partial reaction. Compared with yesterday, North-Eastern, Districts, North-Western, and Metropolitan declined ⅛ to ¼, but Great Northern "A" was in good demand and rose 1½. Caledonian and Sheffield "A" improved 1 each, and North British and Brighton "A," ½ to ⅞. On the whole, the traffics issued were considered good, the chief increase being in the Caledonian, Great Western, and North-Eastern returns. An advance occurred in American railroads, with an inquiry both on home and New York account. Eries, Louisvilles, Norfolk and Westerns, Ohios, Readings, Union Pacifics, Wabash, and Atlantic Firsts were mostly bought, and rose ½ to 1. Apart from the Guaranteed, which slightly relapsed, Grand Trunks were up a little. Mexican (Vera Cruz) Stocks improved 1 to 2 per cent., the principal change being in the Second Preference. A rise took place in Bank shares, in anticipation of the payment of better dividends from the improvement in trade. Brewery securities were again in request, as well as Allsopp's, Guinness's, Bell's Asbestos, and Spratt's. Gas, coal, and iron, and shipping undertakings were likewise better, while tramway and omnibus receded. The only variation in docks and canals was a rise of 1½ in Suez. Copper mines were inactive, but diamond shares were strong, and De Beer's and Kimberley Central rose about ½ each.

About £37,000 in gold was bought by the Bank, making a net influx for the week of £206,000.

The Britannia, from Valparaiso, has brought £41,200 in silver; the Grantully Castle, from South Africa, £40,180 in gold; and the Aorangi, from Lyttelton, N.Z., £22,515. The Rimutaka, from the latter port, has reached Rio de Janeiro with £20,000.

No variation was reported in bar silver, Mexican dollars, or Rupee Paper. Calcutta transfers rose 1-32d, to 1s 4 5-32d.

German Bourses were quiet but steady. At Berlin, Egyptian Preference, Italian, and Lombards improved; while Hungarian and Austrian Credit declined. The Russian rouble was as much as 4¼ higher. The Vienna market showed dulness. In Paris, Suez Canal rose 20f 25c; and Panama, Crédit Foncier, Greek, Ottoman Bank, and Italian were in request. The Three per Cent. Rentes advanced 22½c, to 84f 25c, and the Four and a Half per Cents. 10c, to 106f 72½c. No variation occurred in the exchange on London, the rate being 25f 40c.

According to the returns sent by the Council of Foreign Bondholders from the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt at Constantinople, the net receipts from the Ceded Revenues down to July 31 amounted to £T926,907, of which £T373,000 was derived from the Tobacco Regie, and £T537,907 from tobacco (arrears), salt, stamps, spirits, fish, and silk.

Tenders were received at the Bank of England for £250,000 India Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, and the following allotments were made: Bills on Calcutta, £155,400; on Bombay, £60,100; and on Madras, £34,500. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s 4 5-32d will receive about 34 per cent., above in full. Next week tenders will again be received for £250,000.

It appears from the return of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association that the total make of pig iron in August was 222,856 tons, compared with 219,[illegible] tons in the previous month, showing an increase of 3,[illegible] tons. The total stocks, including those in Connal's stores, were [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in July last, or a decrease of [illegible] tons. The shipments were [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in the previous month, and [illegible]

[illegible]

... Tramways Company for the month of August were £4,[illegible], against £4,[illegible] for the corresponding period of last year. The gross receipts from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were £30,340, as against £28,877 in 1887. The gross traffic receipts of the Buenos Ayres and Belgrano Tramways Company for the month of July amounted to £7,100, against £6,100 in 1887, or an increase of £1,000.

It is notified that Mr. B. P. Daniels, F.C.A., of Moorgate-street, E.C., has been appointed official liquidator of the Stockton and Darlington Steam Tramways Company (Limited).

The traffic receipts of the London General Omnibus Company (Limited) for the week ending Sept. 2 were £11,942 5s 6d, against £11,555 4s 7d in the corresponding period of 1887; while those of the London Road-Car Company (Limited) for the week ending Sept. 1 were £2,303, against £1,942.

The following changes occurred in Public Securities:

British Funds.—Consols (Goschen's) *fell* ⅛, for money and the account. Consols for money closed at 100¼, ⅛; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschen's) for money, 99¼, ⅛; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 99¼, ⅛ ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 99¾, 100 ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 96, ½ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 96, ½ ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 5s dis. to par; ditto (June), 5s dis. to par; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 100¼, ¾ ex div.; India Four per Cts., 99¼, ¾ ex div.; ditto Three and a Half per Cts., 104¾, 105¼ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 96¾, 97¼; Bank of England Stock, 326, 328; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 111½, 112½ ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 102, 103; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1888-92, 101, 102; ditto, 1893-98, 101, 103; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110, ½; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110¼, ¾ ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 96½, 97.

Colonial Government Securities.—New Zealand Six per Cts., 1891, *rose* 1, to 105, 107; ditto Four per Ct. Consolidated Inscribed, ½, to 99, 100; Victoria of 1881 Inscribed, ½, to 110, 111; ditto of 1882-3-4, ½, to 111, 112; and ditto of 1885, ½, to 110, 111.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Guatemala Four per Cts. *rose* 2; Greek Six per Cts. (Scrip), 1½; ditto of 1881 and 1884, 1½ each; ditto Monopoly, 1; Austrian Gold, Ecuador, and Entre Rios Extension Mortgage, 1 each; Costa Rica "A," ½; Honduras, ½, to 12, 13; Uruguay Six per Cts., ½; ditto Five per Cts., ½; Spanish Four per Cts. and French Three per Cts., ½ each; and Egyptian Unified and Daira Sanieh, Hungarian Four per Cts., Italian of 1861, Peruvian Five per Cts., and Russian of 1873, ⅛ each; but Russian of 1822 *fell* 1; Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I," ½; Egyptian Preference, ¼; and Turkish Groups Three and Four, 1-16 each. In the following table will be found a comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted yesterday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	Closing Prices. Yesterday.		To-day.		Business Done.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1886	102	104	—		—
6 p.c. 1871	100	102	—		101½
6 p.c. 1881	104	106	—		105½
5 p.c. 1884	97	99	—		[illegible]
5 p.c. 1886	98	99	—		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

... ½, to 6, 7; Shaw, Savill, and Albion, ½, to 7, 8; Union Steam, ½, to 22½, 23½; and ditto New, ½, to 11, 12.

Coal, Iron, and Steel.—Ebbw Vale *rose* ½, to 5½, 6, and Marbella Iron Ore, ½, to 3¾, 4¼.

Tramways and Omnibus.—Calcutta *fell* ½, to 7, 8; London General, 2, to 195, 198; and Southwark and Deptford, ½, to 2¾, 3¼.

Mines.—De Beers *rose* ½, to 27½, ¾; Kimberley Central, ½, to 32½, ¾; Griqualand, ½, to 4¾, ¾; Jagersfontein, 3-16, to 9¾, ¾; Anglo-African, ¼, to 3 3-16, 5-16; Indian Consolidated, 1-16, to 5-16, 7-16; Richmond Consolidated, ½, to 3, ½; Dickens-Custer, 3d, to 6s 6d, 7s 6d; Linares, ¼, to 6¾, 7¼; Bultfontein Consolidated, 1s, to 21s, 22s; and Gold Fields of Mysore, 1-16, to 1 1-16, 3-16; but Bultfontein *fell* 1-16, to 3¾, ¾, and Carlisle, 2s 6d, to 13s, 14s.

Annexed are quotations from the Continent, received through Reuter's Telegraph Company:

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Three per Ct. Perpetual Rentes, money, 84 25; [illegible]

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—Three and a Half per Ct. Dutch, [illegible]

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Four per Ct. Prussian Consols, [illegible]

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—Four per Ct. Gold Rente, 111 [illegible]

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS, WEDNESDAY.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—At Mark-lane the grain trade has continued firm, with a quiet business doing. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRODUCE MARKETS—WEDNESDAY.

[illegible]

AUCTION SUMMARY—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

[illegible]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DERBY NOTES.

The fields were again so large at Derby on the second day that it mattered little when the Highfield Selling Plate, which closed overnight with only three entries, became void. In the majority of instances we saw double figures, and the climax was reached with a party of nineteen sent to the post for the Devonshire Nursery. For this event William I'Anson's stable supplied a warm favourite in The Governor, who did not take much out of himself by running nearly half a mile in one of his false starts. Still, he did no more than acquit himself fairly well, and from the distance the issue was confined to Eulalie, Ixia, Lutson, and Italica. If Charles Archer's filly had failed to catch the judge's eye first she would have been very unfortunate, as Griffiths shaped far from artistically when he had to sit down to ride in earnest. Eulalie was a strongly fancied outsider, and, when third at Newmarket in July to Sweetbriar, she met a Tartar in the latter. Sir Robert Jardine owns a very smart youngster indeed, and she has now scored thrice off the reel. Easily as she won the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood, that performance was copied here in the Harrington Stakes, seeing that the daughter of Wisdom ran clean away from Hortense and Philip Augustus. The second to Eulalie in the Devonshire Nursery, Ixia, is growing into a nice filly, and Dryad II. is another that looks like training on. The racing opened with the Chatsworth Stakes, and whereas Fretwork had sailed home alone for the Brighton Stakes, she now played a poor part and finished last. Greenwich showed a bold front to below the distance, when he was passed in succession by Sir John, Iconoclast, and Lady Rosebery, of whom the Middleham filly, who had once dropped into the rear, managed to outstay the other two. This result was not unexpected, as her ladyship finished fourth last week in the Ebor Handicap. Mirabelle was behind Fortune Teller at Huntingdon, and carried no stable money for the Friary Selling Plate. The positions of the pair were, nevertheless, completely reversed, and, an objection to Mirabelle by the rider of Proserpine II. having been promptly dismissed, she was sold to Mr. Shepherd for 185 guineas. In the Breeders' St. Leger Stakes, Caerlaverock and Apsos renewed their Redcar antagonism, and the field likewise included Rada and Merry Andrew. It was generally understood that Lord Bradford's colt had been beaten by Chillington in a trial for next week's St. Leger, and a widish gap divided him at the fall of the flag from Rada. Signals of distress were hoisted by Merry Andrew a long way from home, and Rada had always won from Caerlaverock, Arrandale, and Dornoch, who passed the post in a cluster, the wearer of the spots having turned the tables upon Arrandale for a place beating at York.

To-morrow OLD MAID may win the High-Weight Handicap, CAMBALLINA or SCREECH OWL the Elvaston Castle Nursery, HELMSLEY or SANDAL the Hartington Plate, GREY FRIARS or SWEETHEART the Belper Plate, SWEETHEART the Chaddesden Welter Plate, and BARBE or NEW YORK the Rangemore Plate.

Derby, Wednesday Night. HOTSPUR.

LONDON BETTING—WEDNESDAY.

A fair amount of St. Leger betting took place in town to-day. Ayrshire advanced to 7 to 4, when a lot of money was laid against Seabreeze at 5 to 1. The market however was cleared out at that rate, and 9 to 2 in the end proved the best offer. Orbit was quiet at 5 to 1, but any advance always found takers, and Zanzibar declined to 18 to 1. Against Estafette 22 to 1 was laid, and after his defeat at Derby 40 to 1 was betted against Merry Andrew. Prices:

ST. LEGER.

7 to 4 agst Ayrshire (t and off) | 18 to 1 agst Zanzibar (t and off)
9 to 2 — Seabreeze (off, 5 to 1 w) | 22 to 1 — Estafette (t and off)
5 to 1 — Orbit (o; 11 to 2 w) | 40 to 1 — Merry Andrew (off)
 | 50 to 1 — Chillington (t and o)
7 to 4 on Ayrshire, Seabreeze, and Orbit mixed (off; 2 to 1 w)

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS AND STARTING PRICES.

DERBY SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Race.	Horse.	Rider.	Price.
CHATSWORTH STAKES (8)	Lady Rosebery	J. Snowden	9 to 2
FRIARY SELLING PLATE (16)	Mirabelle	F. Barrett	10 to 1
BREEDERS' ST. LEGER (11)	Rada	Webb	2 to 1
DEVONSHIRE NURSERY (19)	Eulalie	J. Griffith	100 to 9
HIGHFIELD SELLING PLATE	Declared void		
HARRINGTON STAKES (7)	Sweetbriar	F. Barrett	2 to 1

[The figures in parentheses indicate the number of starters.]

DERBY SEPTEMBER MEETING—WEDNESDAY.

The CHATSWORTH STAKES, a high-weight handicap of 5 sovs each, with 250 added; winners extra; entrance 5 guineas each. About 1¼ mile.

Mr. Wise's Lady Rosebery, by Rosebery—Empress Maud, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb ... (J. Snowden) 1
Lord Hartington's Iconoclast, 6 yrs, 9st 13lb ... (Watts) 2
Mr. Watson's Sir John, 4 yrs, 9st 12lb ... (J. Watson, jun.) 3
Lord Bradford's Fretwork, 4 yrs, 9st 12lb ... (Rickaby) 0
Mr. J. [illegible]'s Greenwich, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb ... (Webb) 0
Mr. T. Jennings, jun.'s, Zeal, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb ... (J. Woodburn) 0
Mr. C. Perkins' Bonaparte, aged, 8st 5lb (inc 7lb ex) ... (Fagan) 0
Mr. T. Cannon's Cambusmanan, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ... (Weldon) 0

(Winner trained by Dalziel.)

Betting—6 to 2 each agst Iconoclast and Lady Rosebery, 11 to 2 each agst Greenwich and Fretwork, 100 to 12 agst Cambusmanan. [illegible]

[illegible]

HARRINGTON STAKES

[illegible]

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY—THURSDAY.

[illegible]

2.30.—The HARTINGTON PLATE (handicap) of 1,000 sovs, by subscription of [illegible] [illegible] About 5 furlongs.

[illegible]

3.30.—The BELPER PLATE, a High-Weight Handicap of 200 sovs; winners (selling races of less value than 120 sovs excepted) 7lb, twice or one value 200 sovs 12lb extra. The Straight Mile.

[illegible]

3.30.—A SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs, for two-yr-olds; winner after the weights appear 10lb extra; winner to be sold for 50 sovs. About 5 furlongs, straight.

[illegible]

4.15.—The CHADDESDEN WELTER PLATE of 100 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards which have not won a race value 300 sovs this year or last; three-yr-olds, 10st 0lb; four and upwards, 11st 5lb; winners in 1888 of any race of the distance of a mile or upwards value 150 sovs 7lb extra; maidens allowed 7lb; professional jockeys 5lb extra. 1 mile and a few yards, on the Round Course.

[illegible]

4.45.—The RANGEMORE PLATE of 250 sovs, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 12lb; fillies and geldings, 8st 9lb; a winner of any stake value 200 sovs 6lb, twice of 250 or once of 400 8lb, twice of 400 or once of 800 10lb extra; maidens allowed 5lb; the second to receive 25 sovs out of the Plate. About 5 furlongs.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

THE OBJECTION TO THE COUNTESS FILLY.—In the absence of the Stewards, a decision in this case has been deferred until Tuesday next, when an investigation will take place at Doncaster.

DONCASTER RACES.—During the Doncaster race week the Great Northern Railway Company will have a service of thirteen express trains daily, from London (King's-cross) to Doncaster, and additional special express trains will leave King's-cross at 1.15 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. on Monday 10th, and at 5.40 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th, and at 9.00 a.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Additional express trains will also leave Doncaster for London at 5.0 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th, and at 10.00 a.m., 12.55 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 5.00 p.m., and 6.0 p.m. on Friday, 14th, and at 10.40 a.m. on Saturday, Sept. 15. An express excursion train at the low return fare of 11s 6d will leave Moorgate-street 5.37 a.m., Aldersgate-street 5.39 a.m., Farringdon-street 5.41 a.m., and King's-cross 7 a.m., on Wednesday, Sept. 12 (St. Leger Day), returning from Doncaster (Shakespeare siding) on Wednesday, 12th or Friday, 14th Sept. at 6.35 p.m. The excursion tickets will be available for return from Doncaster by special train on Wednesday or Friday. To avoid crowding at the station tickets dated in advance will be issued at the company's receiving offices in London, and also at the offices of Messrs. Evan and Leach (Limited), 5, Charing-cross, and 32, Piccadilly-circus.

CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE v. M.C.C.

Yorkshire yesterday beat the Marylebone team by the comfortable majority of 60 runs. The weather, although dull and threatening, fortunately proved fair, and there was again a large attendance on the Scarborough Club Ground, at North Marine-road. The wicket had dried rapidly, but played better than was generally anticipated. Yorkshire, with one wicket down overnight for 9 runs, managed to make their score into 150 before being dismissed, the chief scorers being Lee, Hall, and Hunter, the latter obtaining 21 runs in a highly creditable manner. With 155 runs required to win, and less than two hours to play, it was anticipated that the match would end in a draw, but Preston bowled in such admirable form, taking nine wickets for 28 runs, that Yorkshire pulled the match out of the fire, and won as stated above. Score:

YORKSHIRE.

[illegible]

M.C.C. AND GROUND.

[illegible]

Umpires—Sherwin and Duckworth.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

AUSTRALIANS v. LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S ELEVEN.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD.

The examination by the above board of candidates for higher, lower, and commercial certificates has just been published. The tables for the Higher Examination show that the total number of candidates was 1,115, including 40 girl candidates for letters only, and that the total number of certificates given was 637 and 49 letters. In the several subjects 839 entered for Latin, 583 were successful, 33 passing with distinction; 788 entered for Greek, 500 passed, 42 with distinction; French had 554 candidates, 437 passed, 71 with distinction; for German 114 offered themselves, 85 were successful, 28 obtaining the mark of distinction; Scripture knowledge brought out 950 candidates, and 636 satisfied the examiners, 24 passing with distinction; 326 entered for English and 184 passed, 21 with distinction; 807 entered for history, 558 passed, 67 with distinction; natural philosophy (mechanical division) showed 93 entries, 72 passed, 21 with distinction, whilst the chemical division had 67 entries, of whom 49 passed, 29 obtaining the mark of distinction; 21 entered for botany, 13 passed, 3 with distinction; 40 entered for physical geography and elementary geology, 38 passed, 15 with distinction; three entered for biology, and all were successful; music had 8 entries and 5 passed; drawing had 5, 2 passed, and both with distinction. For the Lower Certificates 843 candidates offered themselves, and the number of certificates awarded was 380; the number of candidates who offered themselves in Latin was 461, 286 were placed in the second class and 67 in the first class; Greek had 331 entries, 206 in the second class and 66 in the first class; 564 entered for French, 313 second class and 125 first class; 144 entered for German, 50 second and 67 first class; arithmetic had 637 entries, 270 passed in the second class and 200 in the first class; 531 were examined in additional mathematics, 220 were placed in the second class and 118 in the first class; 671 entered for Scripture knowledge, 330 were placed in the second class and 27 in the first class; for English, 384 offered themselves, 224 were placed in the second class and 31 in the first class; 452 entered for English history, 211 passed second class, and 56 first; geography had 368 entries, 140 were placed in the second class and 24 in the first; 130 entered for chemistry, 48 passed second class and 51 first; 94 offered themselves for physics, 50 were placed in the second class and 11 in the first; 180 entered for geometrical drawing, 50 second and 13 first class. The total number of candidates who entered for Commercial Certificates was 97, and the number of certificates awarded was 17. The number of candidates who offered Latin was 43; 12 were placed in the second class and 3 in the first. French had 87 entries; 34 passed second class and 29 first class. 23 entered for German; 15 were placed in the second class and 4 in the first class. Arithmetic had 97 entries; 53 were placed in the second class, and 28 in the first. 97 also entered for algebra; 47 passed second class, and [illegible]

[illegible]

EXAMINATION FOR HIGHER CERTIFICATES.

[illegible]

EXAMINATION FOR LOWER CERTIFICATES.

[illegible]

ENGLAND IN DANGER.

OUR CANNON AND EXPLOSIVES.

The unvarying record of bungling, unreadiness, and failure in the manufacture of our national armament has been most lamentable in the production of guns and explosives. Woolwich, perhaps rightly, has been chiefly blamed for the existing defective condition of our ordnance ashore and afloat. The accusations launched against it have come as often from official as from outside sources.

In the report of the last Royal Commission three "great defects" were charged against the Woolwich methods. First, "want of definite object;" second, "no efficient head;" third, "no proper organised method of dealing with technical questions." It is from these and kindred causes that the first manufacturing nation in the world has come to be outstripped in the production of all the modern material of war—ships, guns, projectiles, and explosives. Foreigners have taken the lead in warlike inventions, and England, the most practical and business-like of nations, is caught napping, without either a navy or munitions efficient for the defence of the Empire.

Were the same objection to change which has prevailed at Woolwich to characterise ordinary business, our trade and industries must long since have dwindled into insignificance. Just over thirty years ago we were "officially" told that rifled guns would never be adopted in the British service. Two years later, or in 1859-60, their manufacture was commenced at Woolwich, from which place the fulmination against them was issued. Protracted trials and experiments finally constrained the authorities in May, 1865, to adopt the French method of rifling ordnance.

Nelson's victories had been won with cast-iron muzzleloading 32-pounders. The country was slowly returning to the far more ancient type of large built-up wrought-iron guns, and breechloaders: inventors, and public opinion were striving for the conversion of Woolwich, but with little effect. Foundries could quickly cast cannon by scores and hundreds, but when guns had once more to be forged piece by piece, and built up coil upon coil, the operations required longer time.

Our manufacturers still held their own as the gunmakers of the world, and Woolwich was forced to seek assistance from Armstrong, Whitworth, and others in order to bring the national ordnance abreast of that of other countries. Compared more especially with France and Germany, our guns to-day are terribly behind in number and efficiency. At no period within the last twenty years has England been so outstripped in the heavier as well as in the lighter classes of modern cannon and quick-firing arms.

The French have breechloading cannon on all their ships. Out of our fifty-eight sea-going ironclads, completed and uncompleted, only twenty-two vessels are armed with breechloading heavy ordnance. And this list of twenty-two includes such ships as the Nile, Trafalgar, Victoria, and others, which are still awaiting, as some of them have been for two years, their big guns. The other thirty-six ironclads of our fleet have only muzzleloading heavy guns.

Not only can breechloading cannon be fired faster than muzzleloading, but their penetration is greater. The British muzzleloading 25-ton gun pierces 9·8 inches of backed iron solid plate at 2,300 yards, whilst the smaller 22-ton breechloader goes through 15in of iron at 2,030 yards. It remains to be added that the French have thirty-six seagoing ironclads and seventeen coast defence vessels, with an average greater thickness of armour than ours and an armament possessing superior power of penetration. Nor is that by any means all, for new gun mountings and carriages are needed, more quick-firing cannon, and the introduction of fixed ammunition on a large scale.

Bad as things are at sea, they are worse on land. In only one fort at home—namely, at Spithead—are there any heavy breechloading guns, and in very few of our defences abroad are there any modern breechloaders, large or small. France has also in this respect far surpassed us. Several thousand breechloading cannon, from six inches and under, are required for the armament of our fleet, army, home, colonial, and foreign stations. In addition, two or three hundred guns over 6-in calibre are needed for armament and reserve, the life of a modern gun being precarious, and at best brief. From 7-pounders upwards only 306 breechloaders were issued last year. There was but one very big weapon—namely, a 67-ton gun. Seven 12-in guns, 45 tons, were produced, of which the Elswick Works, or Armstrong's, furnished five, and eleven 9·2-in or 22-ton guns, and so on, diminishing in size.

It need not be expected that the output will be larger this year, although Whitworth has again been invited, after an interval of many years, to assist with the Elswick works in supplying cannon. A change more in keeping with the nation's requirements, and the practice pursued by the French Government, will have to be undertaken before a suitable number of pieces are turned out, and our ships, forts, and men promptly supplied. Our medley armament needs a most thorough overhauling, for during last, as well as this, year, Woolwich actually issued guns of antiquated muzzleloading types. There are still 147 different patterns of cannon in the British service, nearly every one of which requires a separate kind of ammunition. Twelve varieties would suffice for all the needs of either land or sea. A reduction in the number of sizes would minimise risk, increase efficiency, and effect a considerable saving in the estimates.

Having been driven to adopt rifling, Woolwich stubbornly resisted for years the introduction of the breechloading system. Countless trials and experiments ensued before the officials finally decided to admit the superiority of breechloaders. These contests between the one and the other type had been begun as early as 1855. Even after being adopted the breechloaders were temporarily put aside for muzzleloaders, only to be taken up again in 1881. Ultimately, as had been done with our best form of muzzleloading heavy artillery, the officials borrowed from France, and adopted the De Bange system of breech block for our modern guns.

Yet bad as this looks, it is but a small part of the record of the ineptitude of Woolwich officials. As it was with guns, so with projectiles, fuses, and explosives. They long refused to have anything to do with steel, although Whitworth, Armstrong, and other makers were supplying splendid cannon to other Governments made of that vastly stronger and superior material. To-day the French and other nations still draw supplies of the finest steel castings and forgings from Firth and other English firms for the manufacture of their cannon.

In face of this fact, Woolwich officials testified before the Royal Commission that they were hampered because they could not procure suitable steel in this country, and that it was necessary the Government should largely engage in the manufacture of that material. It is almost needless to say that this statement is flatly controverted by the whole trade. The reports of United States officers who visited the various arsenals and steel works of Europe is totally at variance with the Woolwich assertion. The number and capacity of the steel works of Great Britain stands unrivalled. Such firms as Firth, Brown, Vickers, Cammell, Jessop, Hadfield, Armstrong, Whitworth, not to mention many others, could easily produce enormous and practically unlimited quantities of rough and finished steel for guns and projectiles.

The Royal Commission settled the question by reporting: "That it is highly desirable, upon public grounds, that a very large proportion of the business of the Ordnance Department should be placed in the hands of the trade." Lord Wolseley recommended that the proportion should be at least two-thirds.

It was not till 1882 that Woolwich proposed to make the first heavy breechloading steel gun. Krupp had offered to make one in 1870, *which they could test till destroyed.* This was refused, as were similar offers from foreign as well as from English firms—of the latter notably Whitworth and Armstrong. *So it came about that France, Germany, and other countries secured ten to fifteen years start of us in the adoption and manufacture of breechloading ordnance.*

From 1882 to 1888 is six years, surely long enough, with the manufacturing power of this country, to have fully equipped the navy, army, and forts. Many of our important forts, such as Portland, have still cast-iron cannon; and, as already pointed out, the vast majority of guns in use in the army and navy are antiquated muzzleloaders. The delay in re-armament is now "officially" ascribed in a great measure to the repeated alteration of specifications and designs of guns by Woolwich, and also their methods of doing business. Instead of exacting a certain standard of tests for the materials employed, then leaving the construction of the cannon to the makers, and holding them responsible for its strength and workmanship, there is a constant official interference carried on, thereby greatly hindering the business of the manufacturers.

We need light ordnance for land and sea. Of the new 12-pounders, 180 batteries; for ships and forts many more, as well as several hundred 6in and 9·2in guns. Of the heavier pieces, 6in to 9·2in, Elswick, Whitworth, and Woolwich could turn out fully ten a week. But there are many British firms which under reasonable conditions would undertake rapidly to manufacture the smaller sized cannon and quick-firing guns. A score of steel makers and engineering firms could also be employed to do the rough forging, boring, and turning for our heaviest artillery, leaving to Woolwich and the more expert firms the rifling and finishing of the breeches of the guns. In this way within eighteen months the national re-armament might be almost completed. *On the other hand, if things are allowed to jog on as at present England will be in danger for want of guns for five or ten years to come.*

The bogey put forward to prevent a businesslike method of carrying out promptly what ought to be done is the old one of "cost." But, scanned even in official figures, it is not so terrible. Little more than a moiety of the ten millions voted in the last scare would purchase an ample supply of modern breechloading ordnance, machine-guns, projectiles, and magazine rifles. Fifty 68-ton guns would cost about three-quarters of a million sterling, two hundred of the 9·2in nearly a similar sum, and five hundred of the 6in guns could be got for another million. For the weapons of smaller calibre and a moderate supply of the larger projectiles, one million more would amply suffice. *We spend two millions every year on Woolwich and Enfield.*

Again and again have our officials ignored inventors. The new guns required powder giving better ballistic results than the old flash-in-the-pan composition. Cocoa or German gunpowder had to be procured, and ultimately the secret of its manufacture purchased. The Firminy and Holtzer French armour-piercing shells surpassed all Woolwich could do, as indeed did those of Messrs. Hadfield and other English makers. French firms, therefore, had quite recently to be asked to sell our Government quantities of their matchless shells.

Meanwhile France and Germany were also advancing in other directions. Smokeless gunpowder and high explosives had been produced, and their manipulation and manufacture pushed to perfection. *Twenty-five years ago our authorities refused to look at a powder as violent in its action as dynamite and as safe to handle as gunpowder. M. Turpin, the French inventor of melinite, an explosive with twice the power of guncotton and ten times that of gunpowder, and capable of being fired in ordinary shells, endeavoured to get it adopted in England, but without success. France filled her arsenals with this new and terrible material. Just over one year ago the so-called secret melinite was patented in England by M. Turpin. It is one of the picric acid compounds, and is made of chloro-picrin, chloride of picryl, naphthalin, iodo, di-nitro, and other phenols. Armstrong and Co. bought the patent, as Firths did the secret of the Firminy shell, and Woolwich is now negotiating for the right to use both.*

We have been told on official authority "that our guns could not have been worse," and that "the Royal Laboratory projectiles have not given good results." The remedy for all these things has been pointed out by the Royal Commission and by military experts. The Secretary of State for War inclines to the same opinion. It remains for the public to give the impetus that shall cause these patent defects in the national armament to be promptly rectified.

NEW OUTFIT FOR THE GERMAN INFANTRY.

In April, 1887, a new outfit was adopted for the regiments which were then created, and it has been so great a success that it is being rapidly introduced throughout the whole German Army. One, indeed, of the alterations, as it does not involve any new equipment, has been already taken up by all the regiments—that is, the strapping of the overcoat round the knapsack, instead of over the shoulders and across the body. This has the great advantage of allowing the man to breathe more freely, and to open his coat if he wishes.

The knapsack itself has been changed, and is of a longer shape than before. It consists of two parts, the knapsack proper and the pocket, the former containing the soldier's linen, the latter the famous "pease-sausage" and bacon. The belt is, in the new outfit, all-important, and serves to make the whole equipment fast. From it, on the left, hangs the bayonet, which has been so shortened that it is now merely a light dagger not a foot long; while in front two pouches are attached, each containing thirty cartridges (the non-commissioned officers have smaller pouches holding only fifteen each). The pouches are of a convenient rounded form, and do not hang from the belt, but are fastened directly to it, so that they do not jolt as the soldier runs. Behind is a third pouch, which contains forty cartridges, made up in two pasteboard cases. These are a reserve, and were formerly kept in the knapsack—a very much more inconvenient place than the pouch, which has the further advantage of propping up the knapsack. By this change the soldier carries twenty cartridges more than formerly—an important item since the adoption of the repeating rifle.

On the right hangs the bread-wallet, which is larger than the old pattern, and of brown waterproofed cloth. It has no longer a belt of its own, but hangs directly from the sword-belt, thus relieving the chest of an unnecessary strain. The water-flask, too, has lost its belt, and is now hooked on to the bread-wallet. The pannikin used to be fastened in the middle of the knapsack, but is now laid flat on the top with the forage-cap, which was formerly under the flap of the knapsack, below it.

The combined result is that the soldier's chest is almost quite free, and that the air can circulate between the knapsack and his back. He can also by merely undoing his belt take off the whole of his accoutrements, or by simply fastening it secure it all. For short halts or for sudden alarms this is simply invaluable. Other improvements have been made in the helmet, which is not so much weighted with brass, and has a plain black leather strap instead of the old straps with brass scales. It is also made with a shorter rim behind, so that the soldier can lie down with it more easily. The trenching tool is not carried on the soldier's back, but hangs at his left side with the bayonet, so that he can use it at a moment's notice.

The best testimony to the practical character of the new outfit is given by the soldiers themselves, who are much pleased with it.

The Navy.—Captain William Alison D. Acland, who was Deputy-Commissioner for Western Pacific in 1883, has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to the command of her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, 8, at present serving on the Pacific Station, in the room of Captain Edward G. Bourke. At the Admiralty yesterday the following appointments were announced: Staff-Engineer—George Thomas Craddock, to the Minotaur (to date 15th inst.) Assistant Engineers—William McKee Wisnom, to the Nymphe; John William Booth, to the Champion (to date 5th inst.) Acting Assistant Engineers—Henry Toop, to the Iron Duke; John Alfred Vaughan, to the Champion (to date 5th inst.) Fleet Paymaster—William Henry Whichelo, to the Benbow (to date 5th inst.) Clerk—Duncan Stuart Ogilvie Grant, to the Northumberland (to date 15th inst.)

Brompton Hospital for Cancer.—A garden party was held yesterday in the spacious grounds attached to the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, S.W., with the view of affording a few hours diversion and enjoyment to the poor sufferers of the institution. The band of the A Division Metropolitan Police was in attendance, and performed several popular selections during the afternoon. Out of the seventy patients at present in the hospital nearly fifty were sufficiently convalescent to leave their wards and partake of the refreshments provided for them in grounds. The hospital, which is free, was founded by Dr. Marsden in 1851, and since then has given relief to 27,131 persons afflicted with cancerous disease. It has recently undergone great extension, and is now capable of receiving upwards of 100 in-door patients. During last year the total number of new patients was 1,715. Of these 703 were admitted as in-patients, and 1,012 were treated as out-patients. The visitors were yesterday enabled, through the courtesy of the secretary (Mr. W. H. Hughes), to inspect the wards, where the comfort and well-being of the inmates receive every attention.

Education in England, France, and Germany, at exactly the same cost as in England alone.—[illegible] System of International Education. Founded [illegible]. 1. Commercial or Professional Education. Ages of pupils 7 to 18. Preparation for Army, Legal, and Medical Exams., if required. 2. Pupils can study entirely at Finchley-road, London, or may go for short or long periods to Paris, Boulogne, or Germany, without any extra charge, trouble, or anxiety to parents. 3. [illegible] received at Anglo-French and German College, Finchley-road, London, also at Paris, Boulogne, Bonn, Hanover. 4. Daily pupils at International Coll., Finchley-rd., and Richmond. 5. North London and Metropolitan railways issue tickets at reduced fares to Daily Pupils from all parts of London and the suburbs. 6. In Paris schools there are [illegible] French pupils to one English. Native care of youths from India, America, Colonies. Pupils are also received for France or Germany only.—Address Secretary, International College, Finchley-road, London.—[Advt.]

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

CRADLE OF THE NEXT WAR.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 5.

There is little doubt that Montenegro and Albania will be the cradle of the next War, and it is not without good reason that I venture to call attention to a remarkable leading article published in to-day's issue of the semi-official organ *Die Presse.*

Violent feuds of a warlike nature have, it says, suddenly broken out amongst the different Albanian Clans. Bands of plunderers and incendiaries infest the coast-districts south of Scutari, and sanguinary deeds of vengeance are being perpetrated throughout that region. The Miridites, who occupy a prominent place in the movement, have for years past lived in a state of warfare with the Governor of Scutari, and the battalions which have from time-to-time been sent to restore order have invariably met with sturdy resistance. During the past few months the Clans have interrupted all means of communication, and Northern-Albania is in a complete state of anarchy. According to the latest intelligence the prevailing condition of the country is to be attributed to the incapacity of the former Governor of Scutari. He was recalled in consequence of an exhaustive telegraphic message addressed to the Sultan by the Albanian notabilities, and Bahir Pasha, Military commander of the country, was appointed to the civil Governorship of Upper-Albania. Bahir Pasha immediately sent troops to Lesch to subjugate the Miridites, and also entered into negotiations with the chiefs of other Clans to obtain assistance in dealing with them. A former chief of the Miridite Clan, named Prenk Bib Doda, has for years been kept in captivity at Constantinople, and it is now announced that the Ottoman Government has appointed him to a post in Asia Minor, in order to preclude all possibility of his return to Albania.

During the many centuries that the Albanians have occupied the south-east coast of the Adriatic the various Clans into which they are divided have never lived at peace with one another, and they have always obdurately refused to subject themselves even to a native administrative government. They were never animated by national feeling, and they were always hostile to the foreign Powers which subjugated them. The Greeks and the Romans, the Venetians and the Neapolitans alike found them intractable, and four centuries of Turkish oppression have scarcely contributed to their reform. The Greeks even since the Treaty of Berlin, have agitated for the annexation of Albania, and the Italians have long put in their claim to the possession of that portion of the Adriatic coast situated between Lesch and Balona, basing their pretensions on the fact that at the present day Southern Italy harbours 200,000 Albanians.

According to the leading Polish organ, the *Czas*, published at Cracow, an Austrian statesman who has recently seen the Emperor of Germany heard from his Majesty that he was convinced the Emperor Francis Joseph did not doubt his sincerity. "Nevertheless," added Kaiser Wilhelm, "I wrote to the Emperor of Austria giving him an account of all that took place at Peterhof, and I feel certain that I completely reassured him. I also believe that I silenced those who try to shake his confidence in me."

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 5.

To judge by the reference made to the Austrian Poles in Mr. Gladstone's speech at Wrexham yesterday, the right honourable gentleman seems to be under the misapprehension that the Province of Galicia is in the enjoyment of political immunities other than those possessed by every Federal State of the Austrian Empire. The "Home-Rule" of Galicia is similar to that of the Arch-Duchies of Austria, and the Duchies of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the rest. A local Diet, in which administrative affairs of the Provinces are discussed, exists in every Austrian State, and the "Home-Rule" privileges any individual Province may enjoy temporarily are subject to the sanction and control of the Vienna Reichsrath.

The Austrian Lottery System is too frequently productive of misery and ruin. The winner of a prize in the local Lotteries wins the hard-earned savings of a thousand poor folk, who, to make up their stakes, deprive themselves and their families of the necessaries of life. Yesterday a man who, for the last thirty years, had led the life of a miser, died in one of the Vienna Hospitals. His relatives, believing he had hoarded up a fortune, claimed their supposed heritage. Beyond the rags he was dressed in he left nothing but a bundle of over 600 Lottery-tickets. It transpired that he had invested more than 7,000fl—the savings of his lifetime—in the Lottery.

Distressing accounts of the floods reach us again to-day from Bohemia and Upper Austria. The railway from Frauenberg to Budweis is under water, and all traffic is suspended. The Emperor and the Crown Prince on their return from Bohemia yesterday were obliged to leave the train at Frauenberg, and to proceed by carriage to Budweis. The tributaries of the Danube in Upper Austria have left their beds and completely submerged vast extents of land. Floating house-roofs, furniture of all kinds, and the carcasses of horses and cattle are carried along the turbulent streams. At Passau and Linz the Danube has risen four *mètres.* At Vienna it is eighty-four *centimètres* above its normal level. It is impossible as yet to estimate the extent of the catastrophe, but it will unquestionably cause wide-spread distress.

A hailstorm swept over the district of Cracow on Monday last, totally destroying the winter crops. Much damage was done to farmhouses and granaries, and many bridges and mills were washed away. The hailstones covered the ground like a thick carpet of ice, in some parts one foot deep.

An abominable crime was attempted yesterday at Buda-Pest. A tailor, who had insured his wife's life, tried to murder her by pouring melted lead into her ear while she was asleep. Her screams roused the neighbours, so he then endeavoured to throttle her. He was interrupted before he could do so, and contrived to escape. His wife is in a precarious condition. The police authorities are inclined to think the man is not of sound mind.

THE "SERVIAN SCANDAL."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BELGRADE, Sept. 5.

The account contained in a Vienna telegram recently published by a London morning paper, purporting to give the reply of Queen Natalie to the Belgrade Consistorial Court, is incorrect.

The document drawn up by her Majesty is couched in conciliatory terms. The Queen declares that she regrets the matrimonial conflict out of regard for the dynasty and the Crown Prince. Her Majesty proceeds to state that, had she desired a divorce, she would have applied to the Skupshtina; but, as the King had had recourse to the Consistory, she recognised that tribunal as legal.

The Queen therefore requests the Consistory to take the first step prescribed by law, and prepare the way for a reconciliation between herself and the King through their intermediary of the religious advisers.

ANOTHER LITTLE WAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The sanction of the Secretary of State was received to-day to the despatch of the punitive expedition to the Black Mountain in the autumn.

The expedition, which will be under the command of Brigadier-General J. McQueen, will probably start on Oct. 1, and will consist of the 1st Battalions of the Suffolk Regiment and Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalions Northumberland Fusiliers, Sussex Regiment, and Seaforth Highlanders, No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division and No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade Irish Division Royal Artillery, and eleven regiments of Bengal Infantry.

UNITED STATES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

New York, Sept. 5.—The elections in Vermont have resulted in the State being carried by the Republicans with an increased majority.

A cyclone is reported to be moving along the Southern Coast of the United States from Cuba.

The yellow fever epidemic at Jacksonville continues to increase, forty-three fresh cases having been recorded there yesterday.

The man who attempted to commit suicide in Hyde Park on Monday morning, by shooting himself through the head, has been identified as William Joseph Cox, aged twenty-two, a hairdresser, of 58, North-street, Portsea, which place he left on Friday last. Cox is making satisfactory progress.

A Real Luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper.—Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., says: "I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It produces a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." Ask your Grocer for a sample.—[Advertisement.]

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 5.

The attempt to murder M. Garnier, a servant of the *Chancellerie* of the German Embassy at Paris, is not being passed over as a light matter in Berlin, although, no doubt, the "incident" will be settled satisfactorily. The *North German Gazette* publishes to-night an inspired article on the subject, wherein it is pointed out that it is beside the question to affirm that the would-be murderer was insane and that the case is unimportant. On the contrary, this case is similar to that of every other fanatical assassin. The hatred of Germany, which is fomented continuously by the French Press and certain Political Parties in France, is beyond a doubt the moving cause of this last murderous attempt. A pretty severe lecture is read to France in general on the subject, and you may be sure that the German Government will not be wanting in firmness in their demands for a thorough inquiry. M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, is expected in a few days at Friedrichsruh. If anybody can clear up an unpleasant "incident" of this kind in a satisfactory manner it will be M. Herbette, who has already on several occasions exhibited extreme tact and skill under very difficult circumstances.

Kaiser Wilhelm will be present at the Naval Manœuvres at Wilhelmshaven from the 10th to the 12th inst.

According to a morning paper, Kaiser Wilhelm has ordered that a portion of the Notes written by his late father shall be published on the Anniversary of the late Kaiser's birthday, October 18.

It is announced that the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia will come to Berlin on the 12th inst. to attend the Autumn Manœuvres near the capital.

Count von Moltke received so many letters of congratulation on "Sedan Day" that he has written to the *North German Gazette*, from his country-seat at Creisau, in Silesia, to return thanks for the same.

At the Cavalry Manœuvres at Juterbogk yesterday the officers wore for the first time the new cavalry-sabre, with movable rings and broad steel sheath.

Madame Nordica sang here to-night in the "Traviata," her last performance this season at Kroll's Theatre. The house was full, and the *artiste* was most enthusiastically received, being recalled some ten times after the curtain had fallen.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

New York, Sept. 5.—Stocks opened firm and active, and remained generally so throughout. The market closed about strong, at the highest figures of the day. Money easy. Petroleum, firm and active. Flour, easier. Sugar and Iron, firm, but quiet. Tin, firm.

Wheat at the opening was dull, ⅛c lower; business passing in May, 107⅜c and 107⅛c. The market ruled weak for some time under heavy selling; but afterwards strengthened on purchases; but, the longs beginning again to sell, the market declined, closing weak, 1c to 1⅛c lower. The export business has been moderate. Corn opened nominally unchanged, although business was done in October shortly after at 53¾, 53½, and 54, and the market has maintained the rise, finally closing firm at ⅛c advance. Lard, under manipulative influence, has declined, and closes quiet, 3 to 7 points lower. Coffee opened firm, 15 points higher for October and February deliveries. December changed hands at 10.75, and November at 10.85. The news from Europe, together with the small deliveries—only 750 bags—has supported the market. The final prices show an advance of 12 to 20 points. Cotton opened with a firmer tendency, trading in March being done at 2 points rise, but later on longs selling freely, the market gave way, and closes weak, 4 to 11 points fall. Petroleum Pipe Line Certificates have ruled fairly steady, closing at 94⅜. Copper, a dull market. Quotations are nominal, there being a wide difference between bidding and asking prices.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Wheat at the first call was ⅛c lower, with sales of November at 94, and May at 99. Longs have realised freely, and the market has therefore declined sharply. The quotations at the close are 1⅛c to 1⅜c lower. Corn opened about unchanged, and has ruled a dull market, closing barely steady, unchanged to ⅛c lower. Lard opened about unchanged, and under the influence of selling orders from speculators has weakened, and closes at 3 to 5 points lower. Pork—A dull market for the nearer periods, although the trading has been active in year and January deliveries. The close is steady at the quotations. Ribs—A firmer market, under buying orders from abroad. The closing is 5 points higher. Bacon—A dull market, quotations being nominally without change. The provision market is steady.

	Yesterday's Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Call Money, U.S. Government Bonds	2 p.c.	1½ p.c.
Call Money, Other Securities	2 p.c.	1½ p.c.
Exchange on London, Sixty Days	4 84½	4 84½
Cable Transfers	4 88½	4 88½
Exchange on Paris (60 days' sight)	5 23¾	5 23¾
Exchange on Berlin (60 days' sight)	94¾	94¾
Four per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan	128½	128½
Western Union Telegraph Shares	83¾	84½
Canada Southern Shares	52¾	53
Canadian Pacific Shares	57½	57½
Central of New Jersey Shares	90¾	90¾
Central Pacific Shares	34¾	34¾
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	115	114½
Chicago and North-West. Ordinary	115¾	115¾
Chicago and North-West. Pref. Shs.	145	146
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Shs.	73½	73
Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Preferred	112½	112¾
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	144½	144¼
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	18	x rghts 18
Illinois Central Shares	112¾	119
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	98	98¾
Louisville and Nashville Shares	60½	60¾
Michigan Central Shares	86	86½
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Shares	13½	13½
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	28¾	29½
New York, ditto, 2nd Mort. Bnds.	99½	100½
New York Central and Hudson River	109½	109
New York, Ontario, and Western	16	16¾
Northern Pacific Common Stock	28¾	28¼
Northern Pacific Preferred Stock	62¼	62¾
Norfolk and Western Pref. Shares	54¾	54¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	23¾	24¾
Oregon and Trans-Continental	30½	30¾
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	54	54¾
St. Louis & San Francisco Com. Shrs.	33	32¾
St. Louis & San Francisco Pref. Shrs.	72½	73¾
St. Louis & S. Francisco, First Prf. Shrs.	113½	113¾
Union Pacific Shares	61½	61¾
Wabash, S. Louis, & PacificCom. Shrs.	15	14¾
Wabash, S. Louis, & PacificPref. Shrs.	27¾	27¾
Cotton, Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,000	7,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Great Britain	3,000	2,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Continent	1,000	—
Cotton, Middling Upland, on spot	10⅛	10¼
Petroleum, Crude	6¾	6¾
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certificates	94½	94¾
Spirits of Turpentine	37	37
Lard, Wilcox's	9 60	9 60
Lard, Wilcox's Futures (Oct. del.)	9 65	9 65
Lard, Fairbank's	9 70	9 70
Tallow, Prime City	5¼	5¼
Sugar, Fair Refining Muscovadoes	5⅜	5¾
Corn, New Western	53¾	54
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, Chicago	102½	101½
Wheat, Red Winter, on spot	101¾	101
Coffee, Fair Rio, on spot	14¾	14¾
Coffee, Good Rio, on spot	15	15
Flour, Extra State Shipping Brands	3.45 3.65	3.40 3.60
Iron, Coltness, No. 1	20 25	20 25
Tin, Straits	21 95	22 30
Steel Rails	29	29
Copper (Oct. delivery)	bid 16 00	17 00
Freight Petroleum to United Kingdom	*3s 9d	†3s 9d
Freight for Grain, strs. to L'pool, pr. bl.	5d	5d
Freight ditto London, do.	5½d	5½d
Freight for Cotton to Liverpool	¼	¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Pennsylvania Railroad Shares	54¾	54¾
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cotton, Middling, on spot	9¾	9¾

* † To arrive 5s.

PRICES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Cotton.—September, 9.83; October, 9.66; November, 9.63; December, 9.66. 1889—January, 9.76; February, 9.82; March, 9.90; April, 9.18; May, 10.07. Sales, 123,500 bales.

Wheat.—September, 100; October, 101; November, 102¼; December, 103. 1889—January, 103¾; February, —; May, 107¼. Receipts: Atlantic ports, 230,000 bushels. Clearances: Atlantic ports, 170,000 bushels. Sales: Futures, 4,464,000 bushels; spot, 69,000 bushels.

Corn.—September, 54; October, 53¾; November, 54; December, 51¾. 1889—January, —. Receipts: Atlantic ports, 253,000 bushels. Clearances: Atlantic ports, 110,000 bushels. Sales: Futures, 1,408,000 bushels; spot, 228,000 bushels.

Coffee.—September, 12.10 to 12.15; October, 11.45 to 11.50; November, 10.95 to 11.00; December, 10.75 to 10.80. 1889—January, 10.65 to 10.70; February, 10.65 to 10.70; March, 10.65 to 10.70; April, 10.70 to 10.75; May, 10.75 to 10.80; June, 10.75 to 10.80. Sales: 108,000 bags.

Lard.—September, 10.05; October, 9.93; November, 9.16; December, —. Sales: 8,000 tierces.

Petroleum.—Sales: 1,371,000 barrels; Pipe Line runs, 58,000 barrels. Shipments from regions, 87,000 barrels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.

Wheat.—September, 92¾; October, 92¼; November, 92¼; December, 93½. 1889—May, 98. Receipts: Western Points, 470,000 bushels.

Corn.—September, 44¾; October, 44¼; November, 43; December, 39¾. 1889—January, 38; May, 39¾. Receipts: Western Points, 420,000 bushels.

Lard.—September, 9.82; October, 9.82; November, 8.90; December, —. 1889—January, —; February, —.

Pork.—September, 14.30; October, —. Year, 13.67½. Ribs: September, 8.52½; October, 8.52½. 1889—January, 7.10. Bacon: Halves, clear middle, 8.90; light hogs, 6.00; heavy hogs, 6.50. Hogs: Receipts, Western Cities, 28,000; Chicago, 11,000.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

In the programme of last night Spohr's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (the Consecration of Sound), was put in the most prominent position to represent classical music, and the choice made by the director, Mr. Freeman Thomas, met with the entire approval of the audience. This work was highly prized by its author, who had been moved to unwonted enthusiasm when engaged upon a composition suggested by a poem written by his friend Carl Pfeiffer. Produced in 1832 it has ever since been regarded as one of the best efforts of the great musician. Having not a little that is striking in form and rhythm, the work often appeals to those unpractised in the art. While amateurs were charmed last night with the wealth of colour and power of invention generally exhibited, the general public were at the same time interested in particular sections, such as the march to battle, song of victory, and other strains illustrative of events common to man in his career from the cradle to the grave. The symphony was performed by the admirable orchestra under the direction of Mr. Gwyllym Crowe in a very effective manner. Molique, a master of the same classical school, was represented on this occasion by an andante and rondo from his violin concerto, played by his renowned pupil Mr. Carrodus, whose exceptional talents are never more happily revealed than when employed upon compositions of his late good friend and revered teacher. Mr. Arthur Friedheim, in the solo part of Liszt's Concerto in E flat, for pianoforte and orchestra, achieved a great success. Handel's air, "Lusinghe più care," was sung by Madame Clara Samuell, whose sweet and flexible voice was heard therein with charming effect. Mr. Sims Reeves, recovered from indisposition, which for some short time has prevented him fulfilling his engagements at these concerts, re-appeared last night and sang Mendelssohn's aria, "If with all your hearts," with that tenderness of feeling and beauty of phrasing which never fail to excite the enthusiasm of his audience. Later in the evening he gave the old song, "Sigh no more, ladies" (Stevens) with so much delicacy and sentiment as to lead the audience to insist upon an encore which, with good humour, he granted by singing the "Minstrel Boy" (Moore). The pianoforte accompaniments were played by Mr. F. Lewis Thomas; the conductor of the concert being the accomplished Mr. Gwyllym Crowe.

THE BANJO IN THE BOUDOIR.

In an interesting article on the banjo a writer in *Truth* says: "I can well imagine the feelings of the New Orleans darkey, as he existed before the war, if he could only visit a London drawing-room in full season, and hear the young scions of the aristocracy twanging the once-derided 'plantation' instrument in the ears of damsels of high estate. The aged tenant of an Ohio cabin holding would probably be equally astonished could he but see the most exalted male in this realm throwing aside those troubles which the inhabitants of the Greater Republic are pleased to consider the cares of State, and giving a boudoir performance on the banjo before the Princess and their daughters. I am informed by those who ought to know that the Prince of Wales, like his relative the Czar of Russia, is no mean performer on the banjo, and as he has an excellent musical memory, without pretending to too much technical knowledge, that he can, after returning from the opera or opera-bouffe, pick out the tunes on the banjo with astonishing facility. It is not altogether surprising that the banjo is once more becoming popular here. It is essentially a home instrument, and among the negroes in the 'south' of the United States—that is to say, amongst probably the most domesticity-loving community in the world—the banjo is at once a solace and a joy. It is even more to the humble darkey than the pipe is to the British working-man, for not only will it keep him company when he is alone, but it is the national instrument of mirth and festivity. The banjo is heard as the cotton-boat floats down the river. The Venetian gondoliers, the rowers on the Neva, and the American niggers all enjoy beating melodies while at their work. The Thames bargee alone prefers the sound of his own peculiar vocabulary. But the revival of banjo-playing in London is not confined to the Royal family. Mr. Gladstone himself is said to favour the instrument, which also solaces the few intervals of leisure in which other brain-workers are able to indulge. Moreover, it has had the incidental effect of reviving a taste for the guitar and the mandoline, which, though akin to it, both differ from the good old banjo of the London drawing-room. Indeed, the mandoline, which is played with a plectrum, is but a tinkling bell compared with the tone of the banjo or guitar. Of the three, I am, however, inclined to think that the guitar has the most promising future. Although it may not possess the masculine majesty of the banjo, it has around it the ineffable halo of romance. Moreover, it well becomes a man, always supposing that he be not of corpulent habit; and as he attitudinises, amid a circle of admiring ladies, the blue ribbon hung lightly over one shoulder and under one arm, he may, if he but possess a figure at all, easily imagine himself a first-class 'masher.' The guitar has, too, the advantage of possessing a fairly good repertory of music written specially for it, thanks to the labours of Guiliani, Legnani, Kreutzer, Regondi, and Leonard Schultz. The banjo, however, does not deserve the unworthy wit levelled at it by those who have only heard it as performed by the peripatetic musician at the head of Margate Jetty, or by the musical partner of the 'Bones' of negro minstrelsy. The instrument—which an Ulster immigrant once described as a drum-head with the bottom knocked out—can discourse sweet music if played by an expert."

THE NEW LONDON COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Many inquiries are being made as to the forthcoming election to the London Council. May I, therefore, ask you to insert the following particulars. In the course of a few weeks an opportunity will be taken to deal fully with the constitution and work of the new body.

Date of Election.—The election will take place in January. The date is to be fixed by the returning officer and advertised in December. It will not take place before Jan. 14. The returning officer will be appointed by the Local Government Board.

Nomination of Candidates.—Every candidate must be nominated, in writing, on nomination papers, to be supplied by the returning officer. The nomination paper must be signed by two electors who are on the county roll as proposer and seconder, and must be further signed by eight other electors as assenting to the nomination. The proposer and seconder must sign first, and all the ten persons signing must be electors in the electoral division for which the nominee is a candidate.

Constituencies.—Each London Parliamentary Division will be an electoral division, and will send two councillors to the new body (except the City of London, which will send four). Every elector is entitled to vote for two candidates (and in the City for four). The number of the councillors in the council will thus be 118, being exactly double the number of the Parliamentary representatives in London.

Voting and Poll.—The voting will be by ballot, and the poll will be open from eight a.m. to eight p.m.

Electors.—All persons who are on the county electors' roll now being made up will be entitled to vote. This roll should include all Parliamentary voters except lodgers, and those who have the service franchise. It should also include peers and ratepaying unmarried women.

Qualification of Councillors.—There is no property qualification for councillors. Every person who is on the county electors' roll and entitled to vote is also entitled to be a councillor. Of course, if his name is improperly on the voters' list, he would not be qualified. It is doubtful whether women are entitled to be elected—probably not.

Cost of Election.—The necessary machinery of election is to be paid out of the rates. Candidates, therefore, can limit their expenses to such costs of public meetings, printing, &c., as they choose to incur.

Meetings of the Council.—The Board of Works meets once a week, on Friday, at noon. In 1887 it met thus forty-three times. The new London Council can scarcely meet less often. In addition to this there were about 400 meetings of the various committees of the Board.—Yours very truly, J. F. B. FIRTH.

Leeds, Sept. 4.

Dwellings of the People.—A meeting of the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the People, of which the Lord Mayor is president, was held yesterday in the Long Parlour. The report of work done since the last meeting was read by Mr. John Hamer, the hon. sec. It mentioned numerous cases of insanitation in Bethnal-green, Hammersmith, Holborn, and East Marylebone. The results from the recent inquiry into Bethnal-green are most satisfactory. Special inspections had been made of Woolwich and portions of Plumstead and Bromley, and in the case of the former district out of 1,063 houses visited no fewer than 80 per cent. were found without any water supply to their water closets. A letter was read from the Home Secretary, saying that steps were being taken to initiate an inquiry with regard to the sanitary condition of Rotherhithe as asked for by the council some months ago. Of Shoreditch it was reported that re-visits having been made of upwards of 200 cases in this parish, the evils had been found to be almost entirely remedied. In Mile-end a smaller number of cases had also been found to be effectively put right. A particularly bad case in Marylebone, which had formed the subject of no fewer than four separate complaints, had at length been remedied after a reference from the council to the medical officer of health. The Rev. W. G. McCree and Mr. Hodge, of Oxford House, were appointed to represent the council at the forthcoming inquiry at Rotherhithe. The hon. secretary announced that a further supply of scarlet-fever handbills had been printed and could be had gratis by the various local committees for circulation in their neighbourhoods.

Military Chaplain's Funeral.—The funeral of the Rev. G. M. St. Martin Ritchie, late chaplain to the forces, was conducted at Canterbury yesterday afternoon with full military honours. The whole of the available troops in the garrison took part in the procession. The coffin, which was covered with magnificent wreaths, was conveyed to the cemetery on a gun-carriage drawn by seven black horses, supplied by the Royal Artillery at Shorncliffe. Colonel Russell and Colonel Hobson were in attendance, and the firing party numbered 300. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. R. C. Kinchant. The route to the cemetery was lined with thousands of spectators.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—Ladies and gentlemen prematurely grey, who have despaired of a restoration of the beauty of this wonderful natural ornament, will be surprised at the beneficial effect produced by a few applications of The Mexican Hair Renewer. The vital forces of the organs on which the hair depends will be re-established, and the growth present the luxuriance and colour of youth.—Of all Chemists and Hairdressers, price 3s. 6d. per bottle.—[Advertisement.]

See that the Water Boils.—That it is boiling, is your true sign the water is fit for making the tea; above all, a cup of good tea can only be secured by using a pure and good article; to enjoy at a moderate cost a really good and genuine tea, try Horniman's at 2s. per pound; 8 pinnacle everybody. Sold by agents only. See list in all newspapers.—[Advertisement.]

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which is this year being held in Bath, commenced yesterday. The general committee assembled in the Guildhall, under the presidency of Sir H. Roscoe, and approved the report of the council, which mentioned, among other matters, that invitations for the gathering of 1890 are to be presented from Leeds and Cardiff, and from Edinburgh for the year 1891. The treasurer's report was also presented, the most interesting feature being the figures which pointed out the extraordinary success of last year's meeting at Manchester, where the number of tickets issued was 3,833, and the receipts £4,294.

In the evening there was a brilliant gathering at the Drill Hall, the building being decorated with trophies of flags, and hung with the banners of all the past presidents, setting forth their respective years of office and the places of meeting. Sir Henry Roscoe introduced the new president, Sir Frederick Bramwell, with some laudatory remarks, which were heartily endorsed by the meeting. Amongst those on the platform were Sir F. Abel, Sir J. Lubbock, Sir William Thomson, Prof. Boyd Jenkins, Prof. Bonney, Mr. Pengelly, Prof. O. Lodge, Prof. Dickson, Prof. Williamson, Lord Cork, and several foreign scientists. Sir F. Bramwell then delivered his address. He said: The late Lord Iddesleigh delighted an audience for a whole evening by an address on "Nothing." Would that I had his talents, and could discourse to you as charmingly as he did to his audience, but I dare not try to talk about "Nothing." I do, however, propose, as one of the two sections of my address, to discourse to you on the importance of the "Next-to-Nothing." The other section is far removed from this microscopic quantity, as it will embrace the "Eulogy of the Civil Engineer, and will point out the value to science of his works." In many cases it is by the patient and discriminating attention paid to the effect of the "Next-to-Nothing" that the civil engineer of the present day has achieved some of the labours of which I now wish to speak to you. It is said that the Mechanical Section, which I represent, does not contribute much to pure science by original research, but that it devotes itself more to the application of science. There may be some foundation for this assertion, but what then? This association is for the "advancement" of science; and I wish to point out to you that for the "advancement" of science it is absolutely necessary there should be the application of science, and that, therefore, the section which as much as any other in the association applies science is doing a very large share of the work of advancing science, and is fully entitled to be periodically represented in the presidency of the whole association. I trust also I shall prove to you that applications of science and discoveries in pure science act and re-act the one upon the other. I hope in this to carry the bulk of my audience with me, although there are some, I know, whose feelings, from a false notion of respect for science, would probably find vent in the "toast" which one has heard in another place—this "toast" being attributed to the pure scientist: "Here's to the latest scientific discovery. May it never do any good to anybody." Having touched upon the progress made in electrical science, Sir Frederick continued: The introduction of prime movers as a mere substitute for unintelligent manual labour is in itself a great aid to civilisation and to the raising of humanity, by rendering it very difficult, if not impossible, for a human being to obtain a livelihood by unintelligent work—the work of the horse in the mill, or of the turnspit. Compare a galley, a vessel propelled by oars, with the modern Atlantic liner; and let us assume that this vessel is to be propelled galley-fashion. Take her length as some 600ft, and assume that place be found for as many as 400 oars on each side, each oar worked by three men, or 2,400 men; and allow that six men under these conditions could develop work equal to one-horse power, we should have 400 horse power. Double the number of men, and we should have 800 horse-power, with 4,800 men at work, and at least the same number in reserve, if the journey is to be carried on continuously. Contrast the puny result thus obtained with the 19,500 horse-power given forth by a large prime mover of the present day, such a power requiring, on the above mode of calculation, 117,000 men at work and 117,000 in reserve; and these to be carried in a vessel less than 600ft in length. Even if it were possible to carry this number of men in such a vessel, by no conceivable means could their power be utilised so as to impart to it a speed of twenty knots an hour. Holding, as I have said I do, the view that he who displaces unintelligent labour is doing good to mankind, I claim for the unknown engineer who, in Pontus, established the first water-wheel of which we have a record, and for the equally unknown engineer who first made use of wind for a motor, the title of pioneers in the raising of the dignity of labour, by compelling the change from the non-intelligent to the intelligent. With respect to these motors—wind and water—we have two proverbs which discredit them: "Fickle as the wind," "Unstable as water." Something more trustworthy was needed—something that we were sure of having under our hands at all times. As a result, science was applied, and the "fire" engine, as it was first called, the "steam" engine, as it was re-named, a form of "heat" engine, as we now know it to be, was invented. It is not too much to say that engineers who, since Watt's days, have produced machines of such marvellous power—and, compared with the engines of Watt's days, of so great economy—have, so far as principles are concerned, gone upon those laid down by Watt. Details of the most necessary character—necessary to enable these principles to be carried out—have, indeed, been devised since the days of Watt. Although it is still a very sad confession to have to make, that the very best of our steam-engines only utilises about one-sixth of the work which resides—if the term may be used in the fuel that is consumed, it is, nevertheless, a satisfaction to know that great economical progress has been made, and that the 6 or 7lbs of fuel per horse-power per hour consumed by the very best engines of Watt's days, when working with the aid of condensation, is now brought down to about one-fourth of this consumption; and this in portable engines, for agricultural purposes, working without condensation—engines of small size, developing only 20 horse-power; in such engines the consumption has been reduced as little as 1·65lb per brake horse-power per hour, equal to 1·65lb per indicated horse-power per hour, as was shown by the trials at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Newcastle last year. As the world has become familiar with prime movers the desire for their employment has increased. Many a householder could find useful occupation for a prime mover of quarter or half horse-power, working one or two hours a day; but the economical establishment of a steam-engine is not possible until houses of very large dimensions are reached, where space exists for the engine, and where, having regard to the amount of work to be done, the incidental expenses can be borne. Where this cannot be, either the prime mover, with the advantages of its use, must be given up as a thing to be wished for but not to be procured, or recourse must be had to some other contrivance—say to the laying on of power, in some form or another, from a central source. These distributions from central sources need, as a rule, statutory powers to enable the pipes or wires to be placed under the roads; and, following the deplorable example of the Electrical Facilities Act, it is now the habit of the enlightened corporation and the enterprising town clerk of most boroughs to say to capitalists who are willing to embark their capital in the plant for the distribution of power from a central source—for their own profit, no doubt, but also, no doubt, for the good of the community, "We will oppose you in Parliament, unless you will consent that at the end of twenty-one years we may acquire compulsorily your property, and may do so, if it turns out to be remunerative, without other payment than that for the mere buildings and plant at that time existing." This is the way English enterprise is met, and then English engineers are taunted, by Englishmen—often by the very men who have had a share in making this "boa-constrictor" of a "Facilities Act"—that their energy is not to be compared with that which is to be found in the United States and other countries. Next asserting that engineering has even a poetical side, Sir Frederick dwelt on what it had accomplished by its lighthouses and its bridges over estuaries of the sea. Would not poetical feeling be excited in the breast of that engineer who would in the near future solve the problem (and it certainly would be solved when a sufficiently light motor was obtained) of travelling in the air—whether this solution were effected by enabling the self-suspended balloon to be propelled and directed, or perhaps, better still, by enabling not only the propulsion to be effected and the direction to be controlled, but by enabling the suspension in the air itself to be attained by mechanical means? Again, although the results did not strike the eye in the same manner, was there nothing of poetry in the work that had to be thought out and achieved, when a wide river or an ocean channel had to be crossed by a subterranean passage? One of the greatest and most noble of such works, encouraged, in years gone by, by the Governments of our own country and of France, had lately fallen into disfavour with an unreasoning public, who had not taken the pains to ascertain the true state of the case. In conclusion, he referred to the functions of the engineer in preventing disease by his systems of water supply and sewerage. All these and many other illustrations afforded conclusive evidence that, whether it be in the erection of the lighthouse on the lonely rock at sea; whether it be in the crossing of rivers or seas, or arms of seas, by bridges or by tunnels; whether it be the cleansing of our towns from that which is foul, the supply of pure water to every dwelling, or the distribution of light or of motive power; the production of the mighty ocean steamer or the spanning of valleys, the piercing of mountains, and affording the firm, secure road for the express train; or whether it be the encircling of the world with telegraphs—the work of the civil engineer is not of the earth earthy, is not mechanical to the exclusion of science, is not unintellectual; but is of a most beneficent nature, is consistent with true poetical feeling, and is worthy of the highest order of intellect.

On the motion of the Mayor, seconded by Sir Wm. Thomson, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.

The subjoined official weekly return of Metropolitan pauperism was issued yesterday:

		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
4th Week of August,	1888	56,167	35,200	91,367
" "	1887	53,164	35,110	88,274
" "	1886	51,518	34,745	86,263
" "	1885	51,078	34,160	85,238

Vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the fourth week of August, 1888: Men, 834; Women, 204; Children under sixteen, 32—Total, 1,070.

Population of the Metropolis in 1881, 3,815,000.

Positivist Society.—Yesterday, being the anniversary of the death of Auguste Comte, Mr. Frederic Harrison last night delivered a commemorative address at Newton Hall, Fetter-lane. He remarked that Comte's death, unnoticed at the time by men, was now yearly recollected by growing bodies of adherents. True, their numbers were as yet but few, but the work of Comte could not be compared with that of any known founder of religion, seeing that he was primarily a philosopher, and did not merely appeal to the emotions of mankind. They did not pretend that Comte's life was a perfect type, or that his character and qualities were a model of goodness for their admiration; but his self-sacrificing life and his devotion to the cause of human progress merited their admiration. He claimed for Comte that, at the earliest possible moment when such a thing was conceivable in the history of human thought, he gave the first rough sketch of the general co-ordination of knowledge, and instituted sociology as a science. At the conclusion of the address a hymn in memory of Comte was sung by the audience.

Dire Misfortune.—The house and home of an emigrant, having a wife and five children, destroyed by fire on the 18th ult., at Bird's Creek, Hastings County, Ontario, Canada. Bedding, clothing, furniture, tools, books, &c., all gone, and no money left with which to buy others. The cold in winter is very great, the thermometer registering from 30° to 40° below zero, and these poor creatures have nothing left but the light summer clothes they were wearing. Subscriptions will be received and all inquiries answered by Robert J. Price, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 118, [illegible], London, N., England.—[Advt.]

To Tourists.—Bags of all kinds at Parkins and Gotto's. A larger, cheaper, and better made stock than any store or shop in England. Travelling bags (ladies' or gents') fitted in the most complete manner from two to 20 guineas. A splendid morocco bag, with silver and ivory fittings, £5 5s.; hand bags all sizes, Gladstone bags, &c. Catalogue free.—Oxford-street, W.—[Advertisement.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHANCERY DIVISION, Sept. 5.

(Before Mr. Justice Denman, sitting as Vacation Judge.)

RE MISSOURI ESTATES RAILWAY AND IRON COMPANY.

This was a motion on behalf of Messrs. Reddie and Scatlock and the committee of inspection of the contributories of the company for the removal of the voluntary liquidator. The company was wound up voluntarily by special resolution in 1884, and the first liquidator, it was stated, made away with a sum of £3,744 19s of the monies of the company. The present liquidator, Mr. Shepherd, was then appointed, and it was alleged that he had tampered with the share register, and was not a fit and proper person to remain in that office. The present and the late liquidators were said to have been promoters of the company, and proceedings would have to be taken against the first liquidator. On behalf of Mr. Shepherd, it was denied that he had interfered with the register; and it was contended that no cause had been shown for his removal.

Mr. Alexander Young appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. Bramwell Davis for the voluntary liquidator.

His lordship was of opinion that he ought to make an order for the removal of Mr. Shepherd, as it was evidently the wish of a large majority of the shareholders that that gentleman should not continue in office. He therefore made the order as asked.

SMITH V. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE IRISH EXHIBITION IN LONDON, 1888.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from permitting a marionette entertainment at Olympia, in breach of an agreement entered into between the plaintiff and the council. The former entered into agreement with the latter to give marionette entertainments, the council undertaking that no entertainment of a similar nature should be performed in any part of the building known as Olympia. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had sanctioned an entertainment called "Edwin Wales' Tableaux Vivants," which consisted of groups formed by living persons and also of marionette figures, and that the plaintiff had suffered damage in consequence.

On behalf of the defendants it was asserted that Edwin Wales' entertainment was confined to exhibitions of living statuary alone, no puppets being used. It was also alleged that the plaintiff had suffered no damage.

Mr. Marten, Q.C., and Mr. Ingpen appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. Edwardes for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Denman, at the request of the defendants, ordered the motion to stand over until Friday, in order to enable the defendants to file further affidavits.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—Sept. 5.

(Before Mr. Brougham, Assistant Receiver.)

Re J. P. Flew.—This was a first meeting. The bankrupt was a builder, of 8, Edith-road, West Kensington, and had a receiving order made against him in June last; but, in consequence of various difficulties, he has filed no accounts. It appears from his preliminary examination that sixteen years ago he started business as a builder in partnership with Mr. Gibbs, under the firm of "Gibbs and Flew," and in 1882 they turned into a company, "Gibbs and Flew (Limited)," the consideration money, between £60,000 and £70,000, being payable mainly in shares. Their liabilities as mortgagors were over £500,000. In 1884-5 the company went into liquidation, and for eighteen months afterwards they again carried on business in partnership, when they dissolved partnership. The bankrupt now states his fully secured liabilities roughly at £166,732, partly secured £2,917, and unsecured debts £170. The assets consist only of equities of redemption of unestimated value. Adjudication of bankruptcy having been made, in the absence of an offer the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CLERKENWELL.—The Raid on a Club.—*Alfred Rheese*, 36, club proprietor, of Sebon-street, Islington; *Richard Wilson*, 48, an umbrella maker, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell; *Wm. John Hatcher*, 29, engineer, of Buckingham-street, Barnsbury-road; *Jas. Downes*, 46, barman, of Maldon-street, Goswell-road; *Frank Johnson*, 28, a printer, of Wynford-road, Barnsbury; and *Chas. Harrison*, 61, a billiard marker, of Rheidol-terrace, Islington, were brought up on remand, before Mr. Horace Smith, accused of having the care and management of, or with assisting in conducting, the business of a common gaming house, at 9, Essex-road, Islington.—Mr. St. John Wontner prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Gill defended Rheese and Wilson; and Mr. Ricketts appeared for the other defendants.—Mr. Wontner said that Rheese was the proprietor, and Wilson had acted as his clerk and bookmaker, and had presided over the "legality" table. Two bad forms of gambling, hazard and dice, had constantly taken place there. There was a billiard table at the premises, but the detectives found that the legitimate game of billiards was very rarely played. The table was used for gambling by rolling pool balls, and betting on where they should stop. Rheese and Wilson had betted with many men, who could ill afford to pay their losses. The police had received some anonymous letters from the mothers of young men frequenting the club, complaining that their sons had been ruined. There were, no doubt, many clubs of the kind in the metropolis, and now the character of this North London Essex Club had been discovered it ought to be made an example of. He added that the Treasury had decided to withdraw the charge against the defendant Jackson, against whom it was found there was no distinct evidence. The others pleaded guilty, and having heard their legal representative in mitigation of punishment Mr. Horace Smith ordered Rheese to pay a fine of £100, in default to be imprisoned for two months. Jackson he discharged; and the other defendants he ordered to pay a fine of £5, in default of payment one month's imprisonment.

WORSHIP-STREET.—A Disciple of "Buck's-row."—*Henry Hammerton*, 32, labourer, of Key-street, Hoxton, was charged, on remand from the previous day, with having assaulted and attempted to murder Eliza Smith.—The prosecutrix, a young woman, said she had been cohabiting with the prisoner for about two years. He had often assaulted her, and on this occasion he returned home the worse for drink, and, having a black eye, asked her who had done it. She told him she did not know, but supposed he had quarrelled with somebody when drunk. He began to abuse her, and said she had done it. He threw her down. She escaped from him and ran downstairs. He pursued her, and she fled into the back-yard, where he knocked her down and kicked her. Whilst she was down he threw himself upon her, and she saw that he had a knife in his hand, which he drew across her throat (the prosecutrix produced a table-knife with a large blade, and she showed the magistrate a slight cut passing half-way round her throat on the right side), and said that he meant making a second "Buck's-row murder" of it. She was rescued by the neighbours, who witnessed part of the assault.—After hearing the evidence, the magistrate dealt with the case as one of common assault. The prisoner was now sentenced to six months' hard labour.

WANDSWORTH.—All through Love.—*James Young*, a master painter, living in Gladstone-terrace, Hubert-road, Wimbledon, was charged with unlawfully shooting Edgar Woolley, an assistant draper, of High-street, Merton, with intent to murder.—The first witness called was Grace Young, daughter of the prisoner, who sobbed loudly while giving her evidence. She said on Saturday morning last she was at Mr. Woolley's shop where she was employed as an assistant, and heard a knock at the door. She came down stairs and heard her father say to Edgar Woolley, "You know what you have done for my daughter" (meaning witness). Edgar replied "Yes." Her father then asked him if he intended to marry her, and he answered, "I can't." The question was repeated and the same answer given. Her father whereupon said "You mean to say that you won't marry her." Edgar answered "No." Her father then discharged a revolver.—Mr. Plowden: Was your father speaking in an angry tone?—The witness replied that he was speaking in an excitable manner. He was worried. When she heard the report she called out "Father!" Edgar Woolley then rushed upstairs and she heard a second report. Immediately afterwards Edgar exclaimed "That has got me," and limped into his room. The witness here clasped her hands together, and, looking at her father, exclaimed, "Oh dear, oh dear; it is all through love."—Mr. H. Powell, surgeon, deposed that he was called to examine the injured man, and found a bullet wound at the back of the left thigh. The bullet was lodged in the thigh, and he ordered his removal to the hospital. He could not say whether the wound was a dangerous one or not.—The prisoner wished to make an explanation, but the magistrate advised him not to say anything at present.—The case was remanded for the attendance of the injured man.

HAMMERSMITH.—Constable Censured.—*Frederick Baxter*, a labourer, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting Police-constable Henderson, T Division.—The constable, who had a black eye and was in plain clothes, said that on Tuesday night he was in Rock-avenue, Fulham, off duty, when he met a woman who said, "Never a policeman here when he is wanted." He told her the station was not far away, and left her. The prisoner rushed out and accused him of insulting his wife. He replied he had not, and that he had spoken to her civilly. The prisoner spoke to a man who was looking out of a window and challenged him to fight. Witness advised the defendant to go indoors, but he refused.—Mr. Paget: Did you tell him you were a constable?—Witness said he did not at that time. The prisoner wanted him to fight, and struck him in the chest. He then told him that he was a constable, and should take him into custody. Baxter struck him several times in the face, giving him a black eye.—Mr. Paget: He had had no reason to suppose you were a constable up to that time?—Witness: No.—The prisoner said he heard the policeman use an offensive expression to his wife. He went out and asked him how he dared to insult her. The constable pulled off his coat and they fought five rounds. When the officer found that his antagonist was the better man he said he was a constable and took him into custody.—Replying to the magistrate the prosecutor said he was obliged to take off his coat.—Mr. Paget: Why did you do it?—Henderson: I had to do it, as he was so violent. I took off my hat and coat when I told him I was a constable. I thought he knew I was a constable by living opposite.—James Marley said he lived in Rock-avenue. He heard a disturbance and looked out of his window. He saw the complainant with his coat off, standing on his own door-steps. Baxter was drunk and creating a disturbance. He asked him to leave off and go away. The prisoner wanted him to come down to fight, and took off his shirt. He saw the constable walk down his steps and heard him tell the accused to go indoors. The prisoner hit him in the face.—By direction of the magistrate the defendant was put back till the afternoon for the attendance of the inspector who took the charge. When he was again placed in the dock he said if he had known that the complainant was a constable he should not have taken any notice of him.—Inspector Downey deposed that the constable was without his coat and hat and had a black eye when he brought the prisoner into the station. The prisoner had nothing on but his trousers. The constable made a statement, and said he was returning with a jug of beer when the prisoner's wife said, "Never a policeman here when he is wanted." He said, "One here." He went in, put down the jug, and took off his coat, intending to have a smoke. The defendant came up and accused him of insulting his wife, and hit him on the side of the head. He told him that he was a police-constable, and should take him into custody. The accused said they had three or four rounds, and the officer got the worst of it. The prisoner was drunk. The constable and the witness were sober.—The defendant's wife was called but not sworn. She said the constable knocked up against her, but she had no complaint to make against him.—Mr. Paget said, on the complainant's own showing, his conduct was utterly wrong. If he had anything to complain of he should at once have told him that he was a police-constable, and gone to the station and made the complaint. He was not entitled, because he was a constable off duty, to take the law into his own hands. He got into trouble with the man through not telling him that he was a constable. On the whole, he was of opinion that the complainant had behaved, to use a mild term, most injudiciously and in an improper manner. He should allow the prisoner to be discharged, and he thought the conduct of the constable should be inquired into by the inspector and superior officers.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The Trades Union Congress reassembled at the Technical School, Bradford, yesterday, Mr. Shaftoe (Bradford) presiding. The discussion on the following resolution, moved on the previous day by Mr. Threlfall (Southport), was resumed: "That in the opinion of this congress the true interests of labour can only be represented in the House of Commons by men who from personal experience understand its conditions and requirements. It therefore urges the workmen of the country to form electoral associations in all industrial centres with the view of returning workmen to Parliament who are able to speak with authority upon questions affecting the working classes."

In the course of the debate Mr. Hodge (Glasgow) moved an amendment the effect of which was to widen the scope of the resolution, so as to include persons other than working men in the category of eligible labour candidates. Alluding to the divergency of political opinion in the Congress, he contended that trades unions would not attain their end until they formed an independent party in Parliament in the same manner as the Parnellites had done. At present, for instance, they had no labour member for Scotland, except perhaps Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, who stood in the forefront of the representatives of working men. (Laughter, "No, no," and "Bosh.")

Mr. Fenwick, M.P., who was received with cheers, said he desired as strongly as any one to increase the number of labour representatives in the House of Commons. He could not forget, however, that there were gentlemen associated with the labour electoral association who had done their utmost to discredit the representatives of labour both in the House of Commons and amongst their constituents in the country. It was futile to talk about a desirability of having labour representatives in Parliament when no opportunity was lost of stabbing those representatives in the back and of endeavouring to weaken their influence. The executive of the trades union organisation had not only given them no pecuniary assistance, but had also made the battle as difficult as they could, and then came to Congress, and wished those who had solved the problem of labour representation to sympathise with their efforts and accept such proposals as they might think fit to submit. He could support neither resolution nor amendment, as, in his opinion, either would prejudicially affect the only reform calculated to solve the difficulty of labour representation, namely, the payment of members. He appealed to the congress not to give it out to the world that they would have no regard to any interest, save the interest which affected their own pockets. He admitted the importance of this interest, but far more important were the interests which affected them as members of the nation.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and rejected by 22 votes to 18.

Ultimately it was suggested that the following should be added to the resolution: "And this congress calls upon the delegates to push forward in their respective trades' constituencies the principle of State payment of members, and urges them to make this question a test one at the election." This was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Tate (Glasgow) proposed, and Mr. Drummond (Glasgow) seconded, a resolution expressing appreciation of the value of co-operation, believing that co-operation and trades unionism combined would prove of the utmost practical value in raising the position of the industrial classes both socially and morally.

Mr. G. J. Holyoake said he was deputed by the Co-operative Congress to express their friendliness and goodwill towards the general aims of trades unions.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. J. Mawdsley (Manchester) presented the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the ballot of the trades on the eight hours question. There were 22,720 votes in favour of an eight hours' agitation, and 8,013 against. As to the mode in which the agitation should be conducted, 17,267 votes were recorded in favour of legislative action, and 7,395 against.

After some discussion as to the wording of the motion, the following resolution was adopted by sixty-six votes to five: "That this Congress deeply regrets the carelessness and indifference manifested by our legislators in regard to land law reform. We now call on the Government to deal at once in a comprehensive manner with this all-important question; and we further consider that no settlement of the land laws can be considered satisfactory short of nationalisation."

The Congress adjourned.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The prosecution of Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. E. Walsh, of the *Wexford People* newspaper, commenced at Wexford, yesterday, before Messrs. Bodkin and M'Leod. Mr. Leamy, B.L., handed in a certificate from Dr. Swanzy showing that Mr. Walsh could not attend, and his case was adjourned for three weeks. The case against Mr. Redmond for intimidating Captain Walker is proceeding.

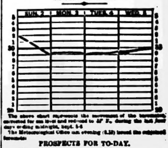
The authorities have decided to permit Father Kennedy, who is imprisoned in Cork Gaol under the Crimes Act, to celebrate mass, but only in the presence of the gaol officials.

A curious incident has arisen in connection with the death of John Fahy, one of the persons evicted on the Clanricarde Estate, at Woodford, last week. An inquest was insisted upon, and the coroner, who resides thirty miles away, was telegraphed to. He replied that he was ill, and in a later telegram yesterday it is alleged he refuses to procure a substitute, or to give any instructions as to what course should be pursued. The relatives of Fahy insist on an inquest. The remains are still unburied.

Mr. James Halpin, poor-law guardian, Ennis, was discharged unconditionally from Limerick Gaol yesterday. He was medically examined by Dr. O'Farrell, Prisons Inspector, who went specially to Limerick from Dublin for that purpose, on the report of the local prisons doctor. Mr. Halpin was chairman of the meeting dispersed by Colonel Turner with his forces last April. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, a fortnight of which was unexpired.

Replying to the toast of his health, at the opening of the new waterworks in Limerick, yesterday, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese said he was of opinion that gasworks and waterworks should in each city be under the control of the civil authorities, and that any profits arising therefrom should be used for the benefit of the people. The bishop, continuing, said: I will take the liberty of saying that the time is coming, and coming fast—the time is at hand—when larger responsibilities and a larger administration will be put in the hands of the Irish people, when they will manage not only local but national affairs. The true foundation of our national independence will rest first on local independence, but national integrity and national honour will be strongly consolidated in every locality where Irish people manage their own affairs independently and thoroughly well for the common benefit. Mr. Alderman M'Mahon, J.P., Sydney, congratulated Bishop O'Dwyer that he had declared in favour of Home Rule. The Colonists were loyal, and so would the Irish be when they had their own laws and constitution.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



The above chart represents the movement of the barometer, corrected for sea level and reduced to 32° F., during the last four days ending midnight, Sept. 5-6.

The Meteorological Office last evening (8.30) issued the subjoined forecasts:

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

Districts.	Forecasts.
0. Scotland, N.	W. and S.W. winds, moderate or fresh; fair generally, but perhaps some showers.
1. Do. E.	
2. England, N.E.	S.W. winds, moderate or fresh; changeable, some showers.
3. Do. E.	
4. Midland Counties	
5. England, S. (with London and Channel)	
6. Scotland, W.	Same as Nos. 0 and 1.
7. England, N.W. (and N. Wales)	W. winds, moderate or fresh; changeable, some showers.
8. England, S.W. (and S. Wales)	
9. Ireland, N.	
10. do. S.	

Robert H. Scott, Secretary.

LATEST INDICATIONS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Thursday (3 a.m.)

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
30·03 Rising.	64°	W.S.W. Calm.	Cloudy.

Our correspondents forward the following latest telegraphic reports:

Brighton.—Bar. 30·25, steady; wind S.S.W.; morning fine; misty afternoon; cloudy night.
Bristol.—Bar. 30·05, rising; wind S.W., light; weather dull, close, and showery.
Cork.—Bar. 30·2, rising; wind W.N.W.; cloudy, fair, and warm.
Kirkwall (Orkney).—Bar. 29·95, rising; therm. 58°; wind W., westerly; sky overcast.
Liverpool.—Bar. 29·97; wind W.S.W., light; wet.
Lizard.—Wind S.W., moderate.
Folkestone.—Bar. 30, rising; wind W., fresh; weather overcast; smooth passage across Channel.
Paris.—Bar. 30·15; therm. at noon 69°; weather fine.
Holyhead.—Bar. 29·97; wind S.W., light; clear; moderate swell.
Dover.—Bar. 30, rising; wind W., light; weather fine; sea smooth; steamers had good passage.

Warm and slightly variable weather may be expected to-day.

A Barrack Demonstration.—It is stated that very early yesterday morning thirteen men belonging to the 1st Royal Dragoons broke out of their barracks at Aldershot, and after walking some three miles settled down in a little public-house near Farnham. The colonel commanding the regiment sent information to the Provost Marshal, and he despatched two parties of the military police in search of the men. They were found in the public-house, and quietly returned to barracks. It is rumoured that there had been some dispute between the men and their troop officer and that the outbreak was a "demonstration" against his conduct. The authorities are making full inquiries into the matter.

Incurable.—It has been proved that Electricity, when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the nerves, stomach, liver, and kidneys—whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. Harness (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only medical electrician in this country whose treatment is recommended by the leading physicians and medical authorities. Numerous so-called "incurable" cases have been sent to him by physicians whose resources have been exhausted, and Mr. Harness's world-famed Electropathic Treatment has speedily restored the patients to perfect health and happiness. The fact can be amply proved by a personal inspection of the multitude of unsolicited testimonials to be seen at Mr. Harness's Electropathic Establishment, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place). Note only address, and call or write at once before it is too late. Pamphlet and advice free of charge.—[Advertisement.]

Mrs. Langworthy or "Is Marriage a Failure?" See Political World, this week's issue, second edition now ready, 1d., of all Newsagents and Bookstalls or by post for 1½d.—Address Walter Morton, 13 and 14, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.—[Advt.]

"Marriage and Family Life." With Portrait. Thirteen Discourses on Marriage and Family Life. By Dr. Talmage. Married people and all intending to marry should read this book. Price 6d., 8d. post free.—Address John Lobb, "Christian Age" Office, St. Bride-street, E.C.—[Advertisement.]

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Season [illegible] Freeman Thomas's [illegible] PROMENADE CONCERTS. THIS EVENING, at eight. [illegible]

MISS ALICE WHITACRE will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

MR. SANTLEY will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

MR. JOHN RADCLIFF (solo flute) will PLAY THIS EVENING, [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN. The ORCHESTRA and the COLDSTREAM GUARDS will PLAY, THIS EVENING: [illegible]

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission 1s. No extra charge.

MADAME ALWINA VALLERIA will SING, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, and MR. JULIAN EDWARDS will PLAY [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission 1s. No extra charge.

THE ROSE QUEEN WALTZ, by A. G. Crowe, will be performed [illegible] THIS EVENING. FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN.

THE KITCHEN LANCERS (new), by E. Rayner, and the KETTLEDRUM POLKA (new), by A. [illegible] will be performed THIS EVENING, at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

BAGATELLE, by Ernst Reiter, PLAYED with immense success at the PROMENADE CONCERTS NIGHTLY.

DRURY-LANE.—Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.—Will RE-OPEN on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, with a new grand spectacular drama, entitled THE ARMADA, a romance of 1588, by Henry Hamilton and Augustus Harris.

THE ARMADA.—WINIFRED EMERY, ADA NEILSON, and EDITH BRUCE.

THE ARMADA.—MAUD MILTON and KATE JAMES.

THE ARMADA.—LEONARD BOYNE and A. BEAUMONT.

THE ARMADA.—HARRY NICHOLLS and VICTOR STEVENS.

THE ARMADA.—LUIGI LABLACHE and EDWARD GARDINER.

THE ARMADA, at DRURY-LANE.—[illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Plymouth Sound. The Harvest Home. The Lost Leaf. The Abduction.

THE ARMADA.—Spain. A Suspect of the Inquisition. The Attempt to Seize the "Vixen."

THE ARMADA.—Elizabeth's Court. The News of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Cross at Charing, 1588. View of Westminster Abbey and Holbein's-gate. [illegible] Bands. Enrolling the Volunteers. [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Game of Bowls on Plymouth Hoe. Realisation of the Picture of Seymour Lucas, A.R.A. [illegible] The Foe's in Sight.

THE ARMADA.—The Council of War Aboard the Admiral's Ship.

THE ARMADA.—The Fight off Calais. The Fireships. The Defeat of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Spanish Inquisition. The Auto da Fé. The Rescue.

THE ARMADA.—Whitehall. A Royal Reward.

THE ARMADA.—The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's. Elizabeth's Triumphal Progress. God Save the Queen and Save Ye, My People.

THE ARMADA, at DRURY-LANE, SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 [illegible] CAPTAIN SWIFT. [illegible]

MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, [illegible] HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"A stimulating piece, which [illegible]"—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ADELPHI.—A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE UNION JACK, [illegible]

ADELPHI.—Mr. WILLIAM TERRISS as JACK [illegible], in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. CHARLES CARTWRIGHT and Mr. J. D. BEVERIDGE, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. J. L. SHINE and Mr. DALTON SOMERS, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. LAURENCE CAUTLEY, Mr. HOWARD RUSSELL, [illegible] TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—Miss MILLWARD as ETHEL [illegible], in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss HELEN FORSYTH and Miss OLGA NETHERSOLE, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss CLARA JECKS, Miss ELEANOR BUFTON, and Miss DOLORES DRUMMOND, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Preceded, at 7.15, by THE REFUGEES. [illegible]

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.

LYCEUM.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.—EVERY EVENING [illegible]

LYCEUM.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE, EVERY EVENING, [illegible]

LYCEUM.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.—[illegible]

LYCEUM.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.—[illegible] EVERY EVENING, [illegible]

LYCEUM.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. [illegible]

LYCEUM.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD EVERY EVENING, [illegible] DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. [illegible] THE STILL ALARM. [illegible]

MATINEES of THE STILL ALARM, SATURDAY [illegible]

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—[illegible]

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager [illegible] THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. [illegible]

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—[illegible]

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—[illegible]

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—[illegible]

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—[illegible]

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the Management of [illegible]

GLOBE.—[illegible] BOOTLES' BABY [illegible]

BOOTLES' BABY.—[illegible]

BOOTLES' BABY.—[illegible]

BOOTLES' BABY.—[illegible]

NOTICE.—BOOTLES' BABY must SHORTLY be WITHDRAWN [illegible] GLOBE THEATRE.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—Under the management of [illegible] EVERY EVENING, [illegible] THE PAPER CHASE [illegible] HIDE AND SEEK [illegible]

THE PAPER CHASE.—[illegible] Time.—TO-NIGHT.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—HIDE AND SEEK. [illegible]

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, [illegible] UNCLES AND AUNTS [illegible]

UNCLES AND AUNTS, at nine o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—COMEDY THEATRE.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, at nine o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—COMEDY THEATRE. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, [illegible]

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, [illegible]

BETSY.—TO-NIGHT.—CRITERION THEATRE.

BETSY was received on Saturday with [illegible]

PEPITA and FALKA COMPANIES.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

DOROTHY PROVINCIAL TOUR.—[illegible]

GAIETY THEATRE.—SHE.—Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.

GAIETY.—SHE.—TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at eight.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss MARY RORKE as USTANE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss FANNY ENSON as AMENARTAS.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Mr. EDMUND MAURICE as LEO.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, E. Cleary, Maxwell, J. East, [illegible]—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight, a romantic play [illegible] Mr. Rider Haggard, dramatised (by permission) by Mr. Edward Rose, [illegible]—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—"In earth and skie and sea Strange thynges ther be."—"She."—GAIETY THEATRE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—PEPITA.

PEPITA.—"In the part of Pepita Miss Wadman acts and sings with her accustomed vivacity and grace."—The Times.

PEPITA.—"The music is always bright and tuneful, and at times reaches a high order of excellence."—Morning Post.

PEPITA.—"Perhaps the author has never written a more artistic movement than the bass solo and chorus, 'In the Night.'"—The Daily Telegraph.

PEPITA.—"Be it said that no more perfect ensemble has ever been witnessed in the metropolis. 'Pepita' is a big success."—Standard.

PEPITA.—"The performance of the opera, which is brightly and tastefully mounted, is remarkably smooth, and much applause was bestowed upon it during the evening."—Daily News.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—"Pepita."—Under the Management of Messrs. Augustus Van Biene and Horace Lingard. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, will be performed [illegible] PEPITA, [illegible]

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, [illegible] W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.—[illegible]

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO, THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, [illegible]

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. H. Watkin. The Autumn Season, [illegible] THIS EVENING, at 7.45, GLADYS, three-act comedy, by Arthur Law. Followed by, at 9.30, DON JUAN JUNIOR, burlesque, [illegible]

GLADYS, Comedy, at 7.45.

DON JUAN JUNIOR, Burlesque, at 9.30.

FEMININE charms, arrayed in bright and beautiful costumes, adorn the stage, [illegible]—Vanity Fair.—AVENUE THEATRE.

PRINCE of WALES'.—Mr. Horace Sedger, Lessee and Manager.—[illegible]—DOROTHY, the successful Comedy Opera, by B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier, [illegible] EVERY EVENING, [illegible] WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF. [illegible]

DOROTHY.—713th PERFORMANCE, TO-NIGHT.

DOROTHY.—MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry. [illegible] SWEET LAVENDER. [illegible]

SWEET LAVENDER.—170th Time.—Mr. EDWARD TERRY as DICK PHENYL.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

SWEET LAVENDER.—Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, [illegible]—TERRY'S THEATRE.

MATINEES of SWEET LAVENDER EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

SURREY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. [illegible] HUMAN NATURE. [illegible]

PAVILION THEATRE.—"Mr. Barnes, of New York."—TO-NIGHT and Every Evening, [illegible] MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK. [illegible] QUIET FAMILY. [illegible]

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL.—[illegible] TO-NIGHT, at 7.30, IN THE RANKS. [illegible]

MR. THOMAS THORNE and Vaudeville Company in JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-NIGHT, THEATRE ROYAL, MARGATE. [illegible]

AVENUE OLD GUARD COMPANY (Manager, Mr. H. Watkin), on tour.—THIS WEEK, BRISTOL. [illegible]

MR. J. L. TOOLE and Company.—SCARBOROUGH SPA BUILDINGS and THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT.

MARIE ROZE OPERA COMPANY.—Provincial Concert Tour. HARROGATE, TO-DAY; [illegible]

LEEDS and LIVERPOOL CANAL and DOUGLAS NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is Hereby Given, that the NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Company of Proprietors [illegible]

THE NOTTINGHAM SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—[illegible] HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING [illegible]

EAST LONDON WATER WORKS COMPANY.—[illegible]

JUNIOR TRAVELLERS' CLUB, [illegible]

MORTGAGES.—Messrs. GREEN and SON, [illegible]

MONEY LENT ON NOTE OF HAND [illegible]

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY) at a FEW [illegible] NOTE of HAND ALONE. [illegible]

MONEY.—LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).—[illegible]

MONEY on EASY TERMS WITHOUT FEES.—[illegible]

MONEY.—ADVANCES [illegible]

MONEY LENT.—[illegible]

MONEY LENT (without fees).—[illegible]

MONEY.—Mr. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, [illegible]

MONEY.—No fees. [illegible]

MONEY LENT, without delay or fees, [illegible]

MONEY.—[illegible]

CASH ADVANCED [illegible]

CASH ADVANCED, at moderate interest, [illegible]

ADVANCES made upon Personal Security, [illegible]

ADVANCES, [illegible]

LOANS.—[illegible]

IF YOU WANT MONEY without delay, [illegible]

LADIES and gentlemen [illegible]

PERSONS ENTITLED to PROPERTY, &c., [illegible]

MANUFACTURED GOODS.—ADVANCES [illegible]

BY PARCEL POST.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. Colours Exquisite. Surface like Porcelain.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. For Wicker, Wood, Metal, or Ware.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. In Brilliant.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. Delicate.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. Or Subdued Colours.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. Tins post free, 9d., 1s. 6d., and 3s.; for Baths, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. Sold at all Shops and Stores.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. Works, Peckham, London.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. [illegible]

MARVELLOUS.—TROUSERS, [illegible]

THE LIGHTEST FELT HATS MADE [illegible]

YOUR OLD WATCH CHAIN, Brooch, Ring, [illegible] YOUR OLD SPOONS and FORKS, [illegible]

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION, 1888-89, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 1. [illegible] J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., Dean.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT will OPEN on THURSDAY, Oct. 4. [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE will OPEN on THURSDAY, Oct. 4. [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE will OPEN on THURSDAY, Oct. 4. [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT of ENGINEERING will OPEN on THURSDAY, Oct. 4. [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The EVENING [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—NEW PUPILS [illegible]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.—[illegible]

POLYTECHNIC INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL [illegible]

MATRICULATION.—MEDICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL [illegible]

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, [illegible]

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE, [illegible]

ALL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.—[illegible]

READING ALOUD in CHURCH and SCHOOL.—[illegible]

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW SYSTEM of HIRE [illegible]

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ONE, TWO, and THREE [illegible]

BORD'S PIANOS on SALE, [illegible]

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' UPRIGHT IRON [illegible]

FIVE SHILLINGS.—[illegible]

TEN POUNDS.—[illegible]

ROBINSON and CLEAVER'S ROYAL IRISH [illegible]

WAREHOUSE (Wholesale and Retail).—[illegible]

[illegible]

OLD METALS.—[illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER. [illegible]

SPIERS and POND (Limited), Refreshment Contractors.

ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. [illegible]

ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. [illegible]

ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. [illegible]

ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. [illegible]

ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. [illegible]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE.

LARGEST SALE of ANY

MEDICINE in the WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY

ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,

PROVING THIS to be the GREATEST

MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent Cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Eczema.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
It is the only specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains.
It removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS of TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

"I feel duty bound to inform you of the wonderful effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture on me. I have had suffering over two years of a severe nature. I first consulted the best medical aid I could possibly procure for over six months, till my means were run out, and with a sad heart I was compelled to come into the workhouse hospital, where I now am. I had been in here 18 months, and my legs gradually got worse. I began to think they would never get better, till about five months ago I read in a copy of the 'Hull, East Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire Times' of Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I determined that when I could raise the money I would try it; so I commenced to deprive myself of little necessaries till at length I had raised 2s. I got my sister to purchase me a large bottle. She brought me one in on May 5, and to my surprise she brought me 1s. 9d. back, which enabled me to purchase two small pots of your Miraculous Salve. I commenced to use the Blood Mixture on May 6. I then had five wounds on the left leg, one very large on the ankle bone, one on the shin about the size of half a crown, and three on the calf almost as large. The right leg was somewhat similar, but there were three sores which I thought would break into one, but all are perfectly healed up now but one small place on the left ankle about the size of a shilling. There are 15 patients in the ward that I am in, and they were surprised to see my legs when I had taken the mixture a week, and there are three of them now using it. I am very sorry, indeed, that I cannot purchase another bottle. You may judge for yourself how I am fixed, after being in here 18 months. My sister, Mrs. Bulmer, lives at No. 20, Grimsby-lane, Market-place, Hull, and if you would kindly send me a small quantity of your mixture to the above address I should be able to get it, and I shall never forget you as long as I live.—Yours faithfully,

"EDWARD STATHERS.

"No. 8 Ward, Anlaby-road Workhouse Hospital, Hull, June 15, 1888."

LATER.

"I write to let you know how I am getting on. I received the bottle of Mixture you sent me, and the wounds are now completely healed up. I will be out of here in a few days, and get to work, which is already promised me. I am going to reside at my sister's, Mrs. Bulmer. If you wish to use this case for the benefit of other poor sufferers, do so. The results of your Mixture is really wonderful.—Your thankful servant,

"June 26, 1888." "EDWARD STATHERS."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

"25, Callow-street, Fulham-road, S.W., March 1, 1888.

"About five years ago I was stricken down with rheumatic fever; I was helpless for nearly eight months; soon after that I attempted to work, but was obliged to give in time after time, and for nearly three years I suffered terrible pains, principally in the feet. I [illegible]

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

[illegible]

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

"Chester, March 5, 1888. [illegible]

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

[illegible]

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

[illegible]

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

[illegible]

SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, [illegible] of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally carried out of the system in a short time by the use of this world-famed medicine.

IMPORTANT ADVICE to ALL.—Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, and sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, your feelings will tell you when. Keep your blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. Sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 33 or 132 stamps by the Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln.

TRADE MARK, "BLOOD MIXTURE."

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. [illegible]

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are much better. SMALL SIZE. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives little exercise, should use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS for TORPID LIVER and biliousness.

Women, from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Why don't you try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS? They are a positive cure for TORPID LIVER and all the ills produced by disordered liver.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

You can't help liking CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, they are so very small, and their action is so perfect. A specific for TORPID LIVER. SMALL SIZE. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, and take some comfort. A positive cure for TORPID LIVER.

One of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS taken every night stimulates the LIVER, carries off the bile, and improves the digestion and appetite.

Biliousness, dizziness, nausea, TORPID LIVER are relieved by small doses of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Homoeopathic in size, allopathic in action.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS regulate the bowels and cure you.

After dinner take one of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. A specific for TORPID LIVER.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Persons whose occupation gives but little exercise are victims of TORPID LIVER and CONSTIPATION. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will relieve you.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. The Standard Pill of the Canadian Dominion and United States. Established 1856.

SUGAR COATED.

HOMOEOPATHIC in SIZE.

ALLOPATHIC IN ACTION.

SMALL SIZE. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Purely vegetable, and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

Sold by all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or sent by post.

Illustrated pamphlet free.

British Depôt, 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

J. W. VICKERS'S GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICES. Telephone Number, 1,363.

J. W. VICKERS, 5, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C. Established 1855.

J. W. VICKERS Gives Advice to Advertisers as to the value of every known advertising medium.

J. W. VICKERS Inserts Advertisements in the "London Gazette" specially.

J. W. VICKERS Receives Advertisements for Insertion in all the London and Provincial and Colonial Papers, Magazines, and Periodicals.

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J. W. VICKERS Gives Estimates for Advertising New Companies.

J. W. VICKERS Offers Important Suggestions to parties who contemplate starting New Companies.

J. W. VICKERS'S System of Advertising New Companies has been very successful.

J. W. VICKERS can refer Advertisers to several Banks, Insurance Companies, and Charitable Societies, [illegible] and all kinds of Public Companies.

J. W. VICKERS'S Long Experience enables him to Select Suitable Mediums for particular classes of Advertisements.

J. W. VICKERS'S System of Registering his Advertisements when they appear prevents all kinds of errors.

J. W. VICKERS Receives Advertisements from Clerks, Secretaries, Travellers, Governesses, and all kinds of Domestic Servants.

J. W. VICKERS Receives and Forwards Letters in answer to Advertisements free of charge.

J. W. VICKERS Requires but One Copy of an Advertisement for any Number of papers.

J. W. VICKERS has Accounts with nearly every Paper in the United Kingdom.

J. W. VICKERS is Joint Publisher with Messrs. Waterlow and Son of the "Municipal Corporations Companion."

J. W. VICKERS, Sole Contractor for Advertisements for the "Municipal Corporations Companion."

J. W. VICKERS Undertakes the Engraving of Blocks for Illustrated Advertisements.

J. W. VICKERS'S OFFICES are on the Ground Floor in the centre of the City. Hours from nine to seven. Saturdays from nine till four.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, WEST-END BRANCH, WALSINGHAM HOUSE, PICCADILLY, W.

For the greater convenience of the general public and private residents of the WEST-END, the Proprietors have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at the above address for the RECEIPT of ADVERTISEMENTS and SALE of the PAPER.

Replies to advertisements can be received, and either called for or forwarded by post, to suit the convenience of advertisers.

Announcements of Evening Parties, Balls, and Meetings, to be inserted under the head of "Arrangements," will be received up to seven o'clock, and will be charged at the rate of 3s. 6d. each.

Paragraphs of the same character in the body of the Paper, not under the head "Arrangements," will be charged One Guinea each.

BOUILLON FLEET.—The NEW BEEF TEA. Highly Nutritious. Stimulating, and a Good Tonic. Served in Cups, Hot or Cold.

BOUILLON FLEET. At the Italian Exhibition. At the Irish Exhibition. At the Crystal Palace.

BOUILLON FLEET. Delicious as a Morning Draught. Excellent as a Night Cap. Can be Prepared at a Moment's Notice.

BOUILLON FLEET. Combines all the stimulative qualities of Extract of Beef, with the nutritious properties of the celebrated [illegible]

BOUILLON FLEET. Guaranteed to be made from pure beef only. Served in Cups at all Clubs, Hotels, Bars, Confectioners, and Coffee Houses.

BOUILLON FLEET. In Bottles, at 2s. 3d., 1s. 3d., and 6d. each. Of all Chemists, Grocers, and Stores, and of FLEET and CO., Camberwell, [illegible] S.E.

TAUNUS.—The ROYAL TABLE WATER. [illegible]

TAUNUS.—The ROYAL TABLE WATER. [illegible]

TAUNUS.—The ROYAL TABLE WATER. [illegible]

TAUNUS.—The ROYAL TABLE WATER. Supplied at all the leading hotels, restaurants, &c. [illegible]

CAPPERS.—SUMMER HOLIDAYS. SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible]

CAPPERS' TAILORING DEPARTMENT. [illegible]

CAPPERS' SPECIAL SCHOOL SUITINGS [illegible]

CAPPERS.—ETON JACKETS and RIDING HABITS [illegible] CAPPER, SON, and CO. (Ltd.), 63 and 64, Gracechurch-street. Established 1778. Price list and patterns post free.

SECURUS JUDICAT ORBIS TERRARUM.

APOLLINARIS.

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

[illegible]

Sole Importers, The APOLLINARIS COMPANY (Limited), 19, Regent-street, London.

COPELAND and SONS.
(Late Spode and Copeland).
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, MANUFACTORY.
Established 1770.

COPELAND'S TABLE and DESSERT SERVICES.
Toilet and Trinket Sets.
Tea and Breakfast Services.

COPELAND'S CHINA, EARTHENWARE,
Stone China, Ivory, Statuary,
Ironstone Ware, for Hotels, Clubs, &c.
Dairy and Kitchen Utensils.

COPELAND'S WARES have stood the test of a century. Always of certain and uniform excellence, and from their durability the cheapest.
To be obtained from all the leading dealers throughout the world.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CAPTAIN SWIFT. Mr. Tree, Messrs. Macklin, Kemble, Fuller Mellish, Allan, Harwood, Harrison, and Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.50, THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE UNION JACK. William Terriss, Messrs. Cartwright, Beveridge, Shine, Cautley, Somers, Russell, &c.; Miss Millward, Mesdames Forsyth, Nethersole, Drummond, Bufton, and Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Messrs. Harkins, Sullivan, Crompton, Frankau, Burrows, and Vivian; Miss Sheridan, Miss Gilchrist, and Miss Beatrice Cameron.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE STILL ALARM. Messrs. Harry Lacy, Harry Parker, W. L. Abingdon, Bassett Roe, George Shiners?, H. de Solla, and Harry Nicholls; Mesdames Grace Hawthorne, Cissy Richards, Ina Barvard, and Fannie Leslie. Farce, 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.
THIS EVENING, at 8 punctually, SHE. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, Enid Leslie, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, E. Cleary, H. Maxwell, James East, Glyn, Wynn, and Mr. Edmund Maurice.

GLOBE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. Messrs. Sugden, Garthorne, Dawson, Byde, Farquhar, C. Kent, and Collette; Mesdames Webster, H. Lindley, H. Evelyn, F. Henry, B. Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson and Byde; Mesdames Gifford and Florence Henry.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. Lionel Brough.
THIS EVENING, at 9, THE PAPER CHASE. Mr. Lionel Brough; [illegible] At 8, HIDE AND SEEK.

COMEDY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, A'Becket Grove?, Wilfred Draycott, W. F. Hawtrey, Walter Everard, and W. Lestocq; Misses Cissy Grahame, Maria Daly, C. Elton, Kate Lee, and Vane Featherston. At 8, BARBARA. Messrs. Andrews, H. Dent; Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 9, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. J. L. Toole.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Louis Kelleher, Walter Marnock, Frank Seymour, Lytton Grey, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Temple, R. Cummings, C. Gilbert, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

AVENUE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, GLADYS. At 9.30, DON JUAN JUNIOR. Mesdames F. West, A. Conyers, A. Bannister, K. Everleigh, E. Broughton, V. Evelyn, L. Wilson, B. Izzard?, E. Blenheim, F. Lancaster, S. Turner, and Emily Spiller; Messrs. L. Waller, R. Carlton, E. Poulton, Kinghorne, Colman, Buckstone, Paterson, and E. Righton.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, DOROTHY. Mesds. Marie Tempest, F. Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, Valentine, B. Gould, F. Kerr, S. Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, Eva Wilson.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7, THE EVICTION, by Hubert O'Grady. Misses Grey, Webb, D'Almaine, Howe, Pointer, Morgan; Messrs. A. Syms, Howe, Steadman, Newbound, Bigwood, King-Bolton, Munro, Gardiner, Mme. Beaumont. Incidentals, Mr. Walter Munroe, Florrie Gallimore. Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
THIS DAY, at 3, Florian Pascal's new comic opera, GYPSY GABRIEL. Messrs. Shiel Barry, C. Steyne, C. Conyers, Hal Hobson, Gilbert Shirley, and William Hogarth; Mesdames Adrienne Verity, Kate Francis, and Amy Grundy.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THIS DAY, at 3 and 7.45 (in Concert Hall and Theatre), Pratesi Prandi's Marionettes, AMOR and THE LIVING SKELETON. At 4.30 and 8, The Neapolitan Mandolinists.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

THE SALE OF
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
AMOUNTS TO AN AVERAGE WHICH, IF TESTED,
WILL SHOW AN
EXCESS OF HALF A MILLION
COPIES WEEKLY
OVER ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER.

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphed last night the particulars of a terrible railway accident in France, near Dijon, by which twelve persons were killed and forty injured. Some English travellers were among the victims. The message also contains an account of the execution of the bandit and murderer Rocchini, at Sartène, in Corsica. There was no disturbance.

Telegraphing last night, our Berlin correspondent states that the recent attempt on the life of an official of the German Embassy at Paris will not be allowed to pass over so lightly as has been thought. An inspired article in the *North German Gazette* reads a severe lecture to the French people on the subject.

It is stated that the reply of Queen Natalie of Servia to the Belgrade Consistorial Court is drawn up in conciliatory terms, and that she wishes for a reconciliation with her husband, King Milan.

Among the matters before the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge last evening was a letter from the Empress Frederick, acknowledging with heartfelt thanks the address of condolence and sympathy forwarded to her on behalf of the Freemasons of England on her late irreparable loss.

Sir Frederick Bramwell, as President for the year of the British Association, delivered the opening address, at Bath, last night, in the presence of a distinguished audience. He eulogised the office of the civil engineer, holding that he who by the application of science displaces unintelligent labour aids in the great work of civilisation and does good to mankind.

Further discussion took place at the Bradford Trades Union Congress yesterday on the proposal submitted on the previous day urging the formation of electoral associations to promote the return of working men to Parliament. Finally the motion was carried, with the addition of a clause in favour of the payment of members by the State. Other resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the value of the principle of co-operation, and demanding a comprehensive reform of the land laws on the principle of nationalisation.

Bishop O'Dwyer, at the opening of the new Limerick Water Works, yesterday, said the time was at hand when large responsibilities and a large administration would be put in the hands of the Irish people, when they would manage not only local but national affairs.

In view of the forthcoming elections to the new London Council, Mr. Firth, M.P., in a letter published in another column, supplies information as to the probable date, the nomination of candidates, the qualifications of councillors, and other particulars.

Alfred Rheese was again brought up at the Clerkenwell Police-court, yesterday, on the charge of carrying on a common gaming-house, in the name of a club, at Islington, and was fined £100, or, in default, to be imprisoned for two months. Four other defendants, who were accused of assisting in the conduct of the business, were fined £5 each, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Renewed firmness was shown yesterday in the Stock Markets. American, Canadian, Mexican, and some of the home railways advanced, besides Foreign Government bonds. Diamond shares improved, but copper mines were unchanged. Consols receded ⅛ per cent. At the Bank £37,000 in gold was sent in.

ALL the departments of systematised knowledge take it in rotation to open the annual intellectual ball at the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and yesterday, at Bath, it was the turn of the CINDERELLA of the family—of Civil Engineering. There are people, like CINDERELLA's sisters, who would scarcely allow that Civil Engineering is a science at all. She applies discoveries rather than makes them; she is the servant in the household of Research who cooks with the fuel and sweeps with the brooms provided for her; but she found a good Fairy Godmother yesterday in Sir FREDERICK BRAMWELL, who showed, in an excellent address, that the glass slipper of popular favour and gratitude fitted no one better than that scientific maid-of-all-work whom we call Civil Engineering. And she achieves her successes largely, as Sir FREDERICK said, by attending faithfully to trifles, to the "next-to-nothings." Nor will any competent persons dispute that, in the task of employing inventions, fresh discoveries and developments are constantly being made, and in this way practical workers in the fields of applied science have many a time advanced abstract truth, and taught their own teachers. The purely theoretic philosopher will not care very much, perhaps, for such applications. He is for knowledge for its own sake, and laughs to scorn the "cui bono" with which commonplace minds greet each novelty in research. He is the man to propose the toast quoted by the learned President yesterday evening at the Bath meeting, "Here's to the latest scientific discovery, and may it never do any good to anybody!" But Science—lovely and wonderful in all her aspects—is best prized by those who care for humanity on account of her powerful aid in raising the status of the race, and helping forward the life of the world. How marvellously she effects this was never better demonstrated than in the address to the British Association delivered yesterday. All labour is, in its way, honourable; but unintelligent mechanical labour, such as that of the tread-wheel, the crank, the stone-hammer, and the galley-oar, dulls, if it does not degrade, mankind. From this lowest of all toils Civil Engineering has been steadfastly redeeming and emancipating our kind, since the days of those nameless but praiseworthy mortals who first invented the water-wheel and the windmill. Nevertheless, wind and water are fickle and unstable, and it was not until very recent times that heat, steam, electricity, and other subtle powers were utilised to provide those "prime movers" which nowadays discharge so vast a part of the daily labours of the globe. Upon these "prime movers" the President descanted at length, making his audience realise—many of them, perchance, for the first time—how extraordinary is the addition which modern science has made to the working power of the world. We take from Sir FREDERICK BRAMWELL's address the subjoined illustration of what one large ocean steamship represents in the way of manual toil. "Compare a galley, a vessel propelled by oars, with the modern Atlantic liner; and let us assume that this vessel is to be propelled galley-fashion. Take her length as some six hundred feet, and assume that place be found for as many as four hundred oars on each side, each oar worked by three men, making two thousand four hundred men; and allow that six men under these conditions could develop work equal to one horse-power, we should thus have four hundred horse-power. Double the number of men, and we should have eight hundred horse-power, with four thousand eight hundred men at work, and at least the same number in reserve, if the journey is to be carried on continuously. Contrast the puny result thus obtained with the nineteen thousand five hundred horse-power given forth by a large prime mover of the present day, such a power requiring, on the above mode of calculation, one hundred and seventeen thousand men at work and one hundred and seventeen thousand in reserve; and these to be carried in a vessel less than six hundred feet in length. Even if it were possible to carry this number of men in such a vessel, by no conceivable means could their power be utilised so as to impart to it a speed of twenty knots an hour."

No scientific education is needed to grasp the force of these mighty facts. In simple truth, the tireless engines of the Atlantic liner are performing the toil of two hundred and thirty-four thousand men; and that is but one example of the incessant energy exerted for man by the natural forces which his genius has dominated and employed. In the person of the driver of a locomotive, a marine engine, or a steam weaving-frame, humanity sees itself promoted from a slave exercising his muscles to a veritable lord of creation, deriving power from intellect; and all the race shares in the honour and profit of this advancement, which has been mainly due, as Sir FREDERICK urged, to close attention to minute things, since one-tenth of one per cent. of carbon more or less makes all the difference in quality of steel, and a little excess or deficiency of air to the furnace all the difference to the fuel-expenditure of the boilers. Yet the eminent engineer who thus justly eulogised his great profession is already impatient of the steam-engine, and considers it no longer up to the requirements or scientific acquisitions of the day. He is discontented with the "prime mover" which in its very best form "utilises only about one-sixth of the work which resides in the fuel that is consumed," and inclines to believe that the heat-engine of the future will be one independent of the vapour of water. Sir FREDERICK evidently dreams of an epoch when "power" will be laid on in every domestic residence for use in all sorts of household needs, as commonly as water and gas now are, and this he hints might be done by water itself at high pressure, by compressed air, by exhaustion of air, by steam laid under the streets, or by electricity. At this point the President digressed to attack with high-pressure indignation the "Electrical Facilities Act," which has done so much, he declares, to keep England behind all other civilised countries in benefiting by the electric light, the telephone, and such novelties. The learned President, however, in his zeal for scientific progress, must not forget how the Water and Gas Companies have, in by-gone Acts and Contracts, victimised the community. Society is obliged to stand on guard against the creation of fresh vested interests, and it is ofttimes no loss to wait until new methods have become perfected and the horizon grows clear for economic revolutions.

Sir FREDERICK BRAMWELL took almost needless pains, we think, to exalt the beneficent and what he called the "poetical" side of his favourite branch of science. Who does not appreciate the noble and happy services of Civil Engineering when it erects the lighthouse on the dangerous rock at sea, and, borrowing from the optician and the experimental philosopher their clearest lenses and their most powerful lamps, irradiates the ocean with a beam of help and safety, guiding the mariner to his port? Who, again, needs to be convinced of the admirable utility of those labours of the modern engineer which have pierced the isthmus, tunnelled under the river, bridged arms of the sea, and spanned deserts with the iron road? But one must not on that account jump to the conclusion of the President that engineers ought to have carte blanche to do everything for which they can get people to find money. He remarked last night: "One of the greatest and most noble of such works, encouraged, in years gone by, by the Governments of our own country and of France, has lately fallen into disfavour with an unreasoning public, who have not taken the pains to ascertain the true state of the case." Of course he was alluding here to the projected tunnel under the Channel, which, if accomplished, might gratify the pride of engineers, and be a remarkable achievement, but would unclasp the buckle of England's girdle of defence, and cost us more in doubled armaments and national anxiety than the feelings of a million seasick passengers could ever be worth. There are plenty of big jobs elsewhere for civil engineers, without hankering after the annihilation of our "silver streak." Nevertheless we can forgive Sir FREDERICK for this attempt to suborn the suffrages of the British Association in favour of an anti-national and needless enterprise, because he exhibited so lively a faith in the ultimate discovery of some means to travel through the air, that tantalising field of free locomotion, where every cock-sparrow and crow can at present voyage at will, while man—lord of the creation—remains wingless and helpless, or is only able to float about in a balloon, at risk of breaking his neck in alighting. "Do you not think," he said, "poetical feeling will be excited in the breast of that engineer who will in the near future solve the problem—and it certainly will be solved when a sufficiently light motor is obtained—of travelling in the air, whether this solution be effected by enabling the self-suspended balloon to be propelled and directed, or perhaps, better still, by enabling not only the propulsion to be effected and the direction to be controlled, but by enabling the suspension in the air itself to be attained by mechanical means?" Lastly, he touched on the splendid hygienic results of sanitary engineering, quoting the case of a town where, merely by completing a good system of sewerage, the deaths from zymotic disease have recently fallen from seven hundred and forty per annum to three hundred and seventy-two. Here is, indeed, reason, not so much for present boasting, as for future hope and effort, since much still remains to do in order to render our towns healthy and life decent for the poor. No doubt can be felt, however, that the President made out a magnificent case for his own special department in Science, and also for the vast importance of the "next-to-nothings" in daily existence, while Bath may be congratulated in having heard an address at once so lucid, so large-minded, and so practical.

JUST at the height of the holiday season, when the chief French lines of railway are in abnormal request for the conveyance of travellers innumerable, in search of health or pleasure, the grim tidings reach us that a terrific collision between two express trains, one of which was running at full speed, has occurred near Dijon, on the main line of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company. At half-past two yesterday morning the mail train which had started at a few minutes past midnight from Macon for Paris left the rails hard by the station of Velars-sur-Ouche, blocking the up and down lines. At that very moment the night mail, leaving Paris for Geneva the previous evening, came into view, and, before any warning could be given of the calamity that had already taken place, dashed into the débris of the Macon train, and was itself thrown off the line. The scene that ensued must indeed have been an appalling one. In pitch-darkness, the ruins of two wrecked trains, brought to a deadly stop in the fulness of their might and velocity, were lying scattered about, among them a dozen corpses of their passengers, stricken dead on the spot, and some forty other groaning unfortunates, more or less grievously wounded. The two locomotives had been precipitated, one to the right and the other to the left, down the embankment, which was a steep one, the spot where the accident took place being situate in the immediate vicinity of the La Combe Fouchère Viaduct. The sufferings of the injured persons jammed in among the fragments of the eight railway coaches which were smashed to pieces must have been terrible, for an hour and a half elapsed before any help reached them. Velars-sur-Ouche is about seven miles distant from Dijon, the nearest town of any importance, whence medical assistance and an efficient relief force could be summoned. As soon as the news of the calamity reached the authorities of Velars, they caused an alarm-bell to be sounded for the purpose of awakening the inhabitants, and telegraphed to Dijon, whence a strong body of porters was despatched to the scene of the collision with all possible diligence. These men did not, however, arrive at the fatal spot until four in the morning, when with great difficulty they succeeded in extricating the killed and wounded from the wreck of the crushed carriages. Shrieks of agony rent the stillness of dawning day as the mutilated passengers were lifted from their place of torment and conveyed to a carriage, in which they were immediately transported to Dijon Hospital. Accounts vary as to the number of the persons actually killed. In France it is always extremely difficult to ascertain the facts of any railway disaster within a day or two of its occurrence, as officials are generally reticent and untruthful with respect to such matters, either understating the amount of mischief done, or repelling inquiry with insolent refusals to supply any information whatsoever. French railway employés of all grades, deeply penetrated with a sense of their importance, regard any mishap that impugns their infallibility as an impertinence, and, like the traditional ostrich seeking to escape observation by hiding its head in the sand, seem to think that they can diminish the extent of a calamity by concealing its details.

Even with regard to so dreadful a tragedy as that enacted yesterday on the Paris-Mediterranean line, absolutely contradictory statements obtain currency. That forwarded by our Paris Correspondent alleges that the train No. 276 went off the rails, whilst the report published by the direction of the company avers that it was train No. 11 which left the line and was run into. Similarly, one account states that twelve persons, including an engine-driver, were killed on the spot and forty wounded; the bulletin issued by the railway directors asserts that nine lives were lost and eight passengers injured; and finally the Minister of Public Works announces with true official curtness that "twelve persons were killed in all." The company's brief report of the catastrophe, moreover, terminates with the calm and laconic observation that "the cause of the train going off the line will be eventually determined by investigation." We can assure the administration of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway, and the French Ministry of Public Works as well, that the result of the investigation instituted into an accident of this calibre, accruing on a line constantly in use by our fellow-countrymen, and on which one Englishwoman has just miserably lost her life, while at least two Englishmen have suffered severe injuries, will be awaited with great anxiety also in this country. For a long time past the line in question has by no means enjoyed a stainless reputation, as far as the exactitude of its service and the efficient maintenance of its permanent way are concerned. For the incivility of its functionaries it has long been unpleasantly renowned. In that respect, however, it does not stand alone, but shares its stigma with the majority of French railways. The other reproaches addressed to it are of a more serious nature. Complaints have been rife of late concerning the over-worn condition and insecurity of the rails, the inferior quality of the rolling-stock, and the unpunctuality of the trains. The calamity at Velars-sur-Ouche seems to point to a reprehensibly defective state of the permanent way. French express trains do not run at such an extravagant rate of speed that even a "convoi de grande vitesse" could quit the line, unless the rails beneath it had been so perilously worn down that the flange of the wheels could get no firm grip of them—or unless, indeed, the wheels themselves had suffered such prejudice from excessive wear and tear that they were incapable of retaining their grasp upon the rails when revolving with great velocity. Either of these shortcomings in the matériel of the company might have caused yesterday's disaster, which, in all probability, was attributable partly to niggardliness in expenditure and partly to negligence of supervision.

It is most assuredly not creditable to the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway that, among its sobriquets, suggested to the bitter satirists of the French capital by the initials "P. L. M.," should be two so gruesomely significant as "Plaignez les Malheureux!" and "Pour la Morgue." The enterprise thus dismally nicknamed is one the lines of which lead to so many places of importance, sanatoria, and holiday resorts that they ought to be models of careful construction, first-class material, and absolute order. That they are far from fulfilling these conditions, or any one of them, has been only too tragically manifested by the accident which, as our Paris Correspondent learns, has done to death Miss MARRIOTT and Mr. JAMES HOWDEN, has mortally injured Mr. MARRIOTT—an Indian officer, brother to the young English lady killed yesterday morning—and has inflicted dangerous hurts on another Englishman, Mr. BASINGHALL, of London, as well as upon some two-score other passengers, for the most part persons of condition. Among the French dead are a captain of artillery and his wife, and the three sons of M. BASCHET, a well-known Parisian gentleman. English and American travellers from Switzerland and Italy arriving at the Lyons Station yesterday evening declared that, while passing by the scene of the catastrophe, they saw many corpses still lying among the débris of the wrecked trains, and it is shrewdly suspected in Paris that the number of casualties which really accrued was far larger than that given out by the railway authorities. Nothing short of a full, exhaustive, and public inquiry into the causes of this colossal disaster will satisfy the cosmopolitan clients of a railway which, as we have already observed, is peculiarly international in its character, being, as it is, the trunk from which branches spread out to three of the five European realms whose frontiers are contiguous to those of France. The shortest route for English travellers starting from this country with the object of visiting the South of France, the Riviera, Italy, Spain, and certain parts of Switzerland lies over the lines of the "P. L. M." Anglo-Saxons, insular and colonial, and Americans, are among the most remunerative customers of this wealthy and powerful railway company; but for them, its dividend would be far less satisfactory to its shareholders than is actually the case. They have an unquestionable right to insist upon being reasonably protected in life and limb when they commit both, as well as a good deal of their portable property, to the charge of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean staff of officials. Irrepressible tourists as are our compatriots, many of them will shun the lines in question as steadfastly as they have hitherto patronised them, unless prompt and thorough-going measures are taken by the French authorities, Governmental and otherwise, to avert the repetition of such a ghastly catastrophe as that which yesterday sent a thrill of horror through every country in Europe.

FROM all parts of the world, and notably from every orchard and garden of the United Kingdom, come lugubrious reports that POMONA, the Goddess of Fruit, will this autumn be bereft of her usual festival. Confining ourselves for the moment to the British Islands, we find that the crops of apples, pears, and plums have failed in England, Scotland, and Ireland alike, and that, owing to the long cold spring, followed by a heavy fall of snow in June, and by frequent frosts during the nights of July and August, the season is at least a month later than it was in 1887. In America, which sends more tinned and bottled fruit and vegetables to Europe than all the rest of the world supplies, the apple crop is said to be smaller than it has been since 1879, and there is no probability of the deficiency in Newtown Pippins and Baldwins being made good by a superabundance of pomaceous products in any other country. There are some English epicures—and among them the late Mr. CHARLES GREVILLE was a conspicuous example—to whom apple-pie, smothered in cream, is a daily necessity at dinner. This year they will have in great measure to dispense with their ordinary second course, as we learn from an American contemporary that New England, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and Oregon will hardly produce more apples than a population of sixty million souls can consume at home. Between October and January it is a common occurrence in this Metropolis for fifty thousand barrels of American and Canadian apples to be sold every week, and it is calculated that England pays six hundre thousand pounds annually for this universally popular fruit to Transatlantic pomiculturists. Belgium, again, takes from us one hundred thousand pounds more for her orchard varieties, and it is a modest estimate to compute that imported apples cost us a million pounds sterling in ordinary years. "We have allowed foreign fruit-cultivators," says that eminent authority, Mr. Charles Whitehead, "to steal such a march upon us that, although our importations of fresh fruit have more than quadrupled since 1871, the increase in the acreage of English fruit land during the period which has intervened since that year is equal only to about sixteen per cent. Some years back, foreign frugiculturists discovered that there is a practically unlimited market for fresh fruit in this country. Their specimens of all kinds have improved vastly in quality and appearance of late years, though they are not equal to those grown in England, the soil and climate of which are suitable for the raising of fine-flavoured and good-sized fruit." A legend is still current in the Western States of America which relates that, on the occasion of her Majesty's marriage, a simple-hearted Wisconsin farmer consigned to Windsor Castle, as a wedding present, a barrel containing several bushels of magnificent apples, which the generous sender had grown in his own orchard close to a little town called "Appleton." The Prince Consort is said to have been so gratified by this evidence of kindly feeling on the part of an unknown stranger that he gave instructions for a large portrait of the Queen and himself to be despatched to the Appleton farmer. Forty or fifty years since, Wisconsin and Michigan were supposed to be unapproachable in the excellence and abundance of their apples. At present the inhabitants of the Pacific slope, and especially of Oregon, claim that their fruit is larger and better flavoured than that of any other States in the Republic.

An anonymous correspondent wrote, in 1886, to one of our weekly contemporaries asserting that, as a producer of apples, England has no reason to fear comparison with North America or Australia, Belgium or Italy, Persia or Spain. Among our English samples he quotes the apple called "Lady Henniker" as equal in symmetry to any American favourite, and adds that a well-chosen specimen of "Blenheim orange" or of "Peasgood's Nonsuch" cannot be beaten in any part of the world. "If one," he continues, "were to place a handsome lot of 'Tom Putt' apples side by side with the best American varieties, and especially with the 'King of Tomkins County,' I know that the King would have to yield to the commoner in richness of colouring. The red apples which an undiscerning public values so greatly are indebted for much of their beauty and fitness for decorative purposes to very coarse and thick skins." Not long since Mr. Dean read an interesting paper before the Fruit Congress at Harpenden, in which he stated that finely-grown samples of English Ribstone pippins, Blenheim oranges, Cox's orange pippins, and codlins are not to be surpassed in flavour and richness. Few of us are aware—though we are reminded of the fact in that entertaining volume, "The Reminiscences of the Reverend William Rogers, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate"—that it is from the costard, or custard apple, now no longer grown in these islands, that our costers, or costermongers, derive their name. Those costermongers, for whom the Earl of Shaftesbury did so much—the great philanthropist, who directed his correspondents of that class to put "coster" on the outside of their letters to him, so as to attract his immediate attention—will be sorely puzzled this autumn and winter to obtain apples for sale on their trucks. Why is it that our English apple-growers have "thrown up the sponge," and abandoned almost without an effort the production of this delicious fruit to their foreign rivals? Mr. Dean warns us that American and Canadian apple-growers are "men of great energy, active, industrious, and enterprising, who meet together frequently in conferences and put every system of culture to the test." They indulge in endless debates on grafting, pruning, manuring, and blending; nor is the art of packing fruit of all kinds for the market in an appetising and attractive form neglected by our foreign competitors. "Our English orchards," says Mr. Dean, "are a positive disgrace to this country, and, until this state of things is radically altered, we shall have to go on paying enormous sums to Continental and American growers of fruit which could be better produced in our own islands." The summer of 1888 has had many equally unfavourable predecessors. So far back as the end of the sixteenth century, Shakespeare spoke, in his "Midsummer Night's Dream," of a season in which "hoary-headed frosts Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose; While on old Hyems' thin and icy crown An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds Is, as in mockery, set."

On Saturday the first meeting of the Conference of English Fruit-growers will be held at the Crystal Palace, and their opening discussion will be on "Fruit Culture for Profit," concerning which Mr. Francis T. Rivers will read a paper to the assembly. The second subject of debate, initiated by Mr. Webber, of Covent-garden, will be "The Packing, Carriage, and Marketing of Fruits"; and next day Mr. Tallerman will deal with "Fruit Distribution," Mr. Manning with "Fruit as Food," and Mr. Albert Bath with "Land Tenure in Relation to Fruit Cultivation." On this last subject we hope that representatives of Lord Sudeley, Lord Suffield, and Lord Warwick will have something to say. Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly told us that Aberdeenshire—in which county his mother was born—is unsurpassed in its cultivation of fruit and especially of strawberries, although the soil is naturally cold and wet, and the climate so unpropitious that it has often been described as divided into two seasons—nine months of winter and three of bad weather. By skilful management of the turnip crop Aberdeenshire has become one of the chief meat-producers in Great Britain, and sends copious supplies of live and dead cattle to the London market. Let it not be imagined either that the ungenial season through which these islands have recently passed was confined to them alone. In every part of the world agriculturists and fruit-growers have been exposed to snow, frost, rain, thunderstorms, and floods; and yet on the Continent and in North America the area of fruit land is on the increase each successive year. According to the last "Report of the United States Commissioner for Agriculture," there were in 1887 more than two million acres of land under cultivation in the Great Republic as apple orchards. Is the British cultivator of fruit always to be outstripped by his foreign antagonists? Why is he so easily daunted by low prices from which his rivals in France, Belgium, Holland, Canada, and the United States gain always a livelihood, and not unfrequently golden and highly remunerative returns? In a good year, countless barrels of apples, mostly of the variety called Baldwins, are poured into Washington Market, New York, previous to their exportation to Europe. This autumn, if the vaticinations of experts are correct, the United States will have few barrels to send across the Atlantic. It is to be hoped that the Conference of English Fruit-growers at the Crystal Palace will have much to say of a nature to encourage and inspirit the owners of orchards and fruit-gardens in every part of the United Kingdom.

Great crimes, especially those of blood-guiltiness, often produce, although indirectly, other effects than arousing wide-spread feelings of horror and terror, or furnishing theologians with a fresh text for expatiating on the inveterate and desperate wickedness of the heart of man. In more than one instance, the partial resentment of the public at what it has, justly or unjustly, deemed the apathy or want of intelligence of the police has resulted in a complete remodelling of the machinery of criminal investigations. A little more than two hundred years ago France in general, and Paris in particular, were convulsed by a spasm of fear, provoked by the poisoning atrocities of the Marchioness of Brinvilliers and her confederates. For a considerable period it had been remarked that young married women were being constantly left widows; that many husbands died suddenly the moment they became disagreeable to their wives; and that the heirs to great estates succeeded, with alarming frequency, to their patrimony on the death, at unusually early ages of their fathers. It was notorious that the poisoner was abroad, and the clergy even darkly hinted that they had received, under the seal of confession, revelations of poisoning crimes, the details of which they were not at liberty to communicate. The Marchioness of Brinvilliers was at length suspected, but, owing to the clumsy system of police which at the time prevailed, it was extremely difficult to bring her deeds home to her. At length she fled to England, whither she was followed by an exceptionally cunning exempt of the Châtelet, named Desgrais. This man dogged her footsteps till the flagitious woman, thinking that the storm had blown over, returned to the Continent, and hid herself in a convent at Liége. Desgrais was soon on her track; but the nunnery was a privileged place, and a storm of clerical wrath would have arisen had she been forcibly taken from the cloister. To entice her therefrom Desgrais assumed the dress of an Abbé; found means to become acquainted with her; acted the part of an impassioned lover; persuaded her to give him a rendezvous, and then arrested her. The conviction and execution of La Brinvilliers and her immediate accomplices did not, however, at once put a stop to poisoning, as a trade. The business was carried on for a while by two horrible women—La Voisin and La Vigoureux—and by many other wretches less known in the chronicles of infamy; but the initiative set by Desgrais had not been forgotten. A "Chambre Ardente" was instituted, which, disregarding the usual course of justice, instituted secret trials, and ferreted out crimes by means of a whole legion of spies and delators. Out of the "Chambre Ardente" came, undoubtedly, that wonderful organisation the French Secret Police; and the prototype of the Vidocqs and Claudes of modern times was undoubtedly the wary exempt of the Châtelet, Desgrais.

At the present moment the nerves of the Metropolis are stirred and thrilled by the appalling Whitechapel murder; while in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of the tragedy nervousness has been aggravated to the proportions of a panic. Nothing is easier under such circumstances than to preach superfine homilies about "morbid curiosity," "a diseased appetite for sensation," and the like. In "Barnaby Rudge" Sir John Chester's chief objection to a murder was that it led to such an uncomfortable amount of running up and down stairs; and the superfine censors of human nature, when it behaves as human nature has invariably done, seem desirous of emulating the equanimity of Dickens's typical coxcomb. The simple philosophy of the matter is, we apprehend, that humanity has a rooted aversion to having its throat cut by a midnight assassin, and that it is apt to remain in a perturbed condition of mind until the assassin has been brought to justice and hanged. As for the curiosity which never fails to be engendered by a crime of peculiar barbarity, the critics are, of course, justified in deprecating it as "morbid"; but the curiosity will not thereby be diminished one jot or tittle. People at the East-end are talking to-day about the more appalling features of the Whitechapel murder, just as their grandfathers and grandmothers eighty years ago eagerly canvassed the details of the "Marr and Williamson" murders; while those with retentive memories may be comparing notes regarding the strange similarity existing between the Whitechapel case and that of Eliza Grimwood, who about half a century ago was found in a house in the Waterloo-road under circumstances of closely analogous horror, her murderer never having been discovered. No class in the community is free from this "morbid curiosity." The assassination of Lord William Russell by Courvoisier shook the equanimity of the West-end quite as violently as the crime of Wainwright startled the East; and there is little—on the face of it—of exaggeration in the story that Samuel Foote, the comedian, who was of the family of the notorious Captain Goodere, who murdered his brother, made his entry, and with applause, into fashionable London society, as "the nephew of the gentleman who was lately hung in chains for killing his uncle."

Whether the Whitechapel murder is destined to pass into the long and ghastly list of undiscovered crimes it would be perfectly useless to discuss, seeing that at any moment the hand of justice may clutch the criminal or criminals. As yet, also, it is clearly premature to speculate whether the foul deed has been wrought by a lunatic suffering from a recognised and hideous form of homicidal monomania—possible in the case of Eliza Grimwood, and incontrovertibly established in that of the "Monster" Renwick Williams, whose intended victims, however, escaped with life—or whether the poor waif and stray of a woman in Whitechapel was done to death by a gang of fiendishly ferocious roughs. The police have ample scope and verge for action, and we would wish unhesitatingly to record our conviction that no stone is being left unturned, either in the administrative or the executive departments at Scotland-yard, and the Metropolitan Police districts generally, to bring home this dreadful crime to its perpetrators. At the same time, while it is but an act of common justice morally to strengthen the hands of the police by the assurance that the public have full confidence in their vigilance, energy, and intelligence, it behoves the authorities to be unrelaxing in their efforts to increase the efficiency of the protective force, and especially to develop the facility of communication between headquarters and the various metropolitan districts, even to the most outlying ones. We yesterday published a remarkably interesting and instructive article on "Police Alarms," in which it was pointed out that, in the matter of telegraphic communication, there are at present, out of upwards of two hundred stations attached to the twenty-three divisions, less than ten remaining in an isolated state; that those in connection are provided with simple alphabetical instruments, by means of which the divisional office may be placed in communication with any one of the stations in the district. Furthermore, it is now practicable for an inspector, say at Highgate, to telegraph information to Sutton, while the message can be read, in course of its transit, all along the route. Again, the police are, in some instances, enabled to wire to the nearest Fire Brigade station, but there still remain a number of localities where it is requisite that the constables and the Brigade should be informed separately of the outbreak of a conflagration. It has sometimes happened that the first intimation of such a casualty has been received by the police, who have been fain to despatch special messengers to the fire stations; but since the introduction of the street alarms the public have been able to warn the Fire Brigade without the occurrence of any such delay. An extensive development, however, of the system of police alarms seems to be urgently needed. Not only in London, but in all large English towns, it would be clearly expedient to place such alarms, constructed on the American principle, at every main street corner, and the apparatus should be in consonance with the latest scientific appliances. A telephone kept in unfailing working order would appear to be the best mode of rapid signalling; although it may prove to be a somewhat difficult task to prevent the apparatus from being abused by idle or mischievous persons. At all events, the system, it is stated, has been adopted in New York, and has given general satisfaction in the Empire City, since it not only permits the police on their rounds to communicate with the central station, but also enables the station to issue immediate and detailed instructions to its subordinates on the beats. Under these last circumstances, it would seem that the keys to the telephone boxes would be in the custody of the patrolling constables; but is there any reason why the respectable inhabitants of a street should not also be entrusted with keys, to be used in cases of urgent need? On the whole, anything that can conduce to the increase of rapid and intelligible communication with the guardians of the peace must be hailed as an important factor in the preservation of order and the prevention and detection of crime in a densely-populated city.

The Earl of Hardwicke and Colonel Vivian have joined the company staying with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Gordon Castle.

Lord Lytton passed through Dole on Tuesday night by the Bâle and Paris express train on his return from the Engadine.

The Duke of Hamilton has arrived at the Isle of Arran for a few weeks' shooting at Brodick Castle.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

TWELVE KILLED AND FORTY INJURED.

ENGLISH VICTIMS.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A fearful railway accident on the "Paris, Lyon et Méditerranée" line, in which an English lady was killed and two other English persons were injured, took place at half-past two o'clock this morning between Malain and Velars-sur-Ouche, near the viaduct of Combe-Fouchère, on the part of the line between Paris and Dijon. So far as can at present be ascertained, the following are the details of the accident.

The express train No. 276, leaving Macon at six minutes past twelve last night for Paris, went off the rails after having passed the Velars Station, when the *Rapide*, No. 11, which left Paris at twenty-five minutes past nine for Geneva, ran into it at full speed. The collision was terrible. The two engines were overturned—one to the right and the other to the left. The unfortunate travellers who were injured must have suffered terribly, for the first help only arrived towards four o'clock. The inhabitants of the neighbouring town were aroused, and a band of railway porters from Dijon succeeded in extricating the killed and wounded and in placing them in a carriage, whence the cries of the sufferers rang out piercingly and heartrendingly in the stillness of the morning. Eight carriages were broken up, and the engines were completely smashed.

The following is the list of the killed so far as known at present:

The driver of the train coming from Paris.

A captain of artillery and his wife.

The three sons of M. Bachet, of Paris.

Miss Mariott, of Polegate, near Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

Among the wounded are:

Mr. Edward Mariott, of Polegate, Sussex.

M. Frizzi, of Vevey, Switzerland.

Mr. Basinghall, of London. (?)

M. Houzdier, merchant, of Paris.

The stoker of the train from Paris was also badly injured in the head, but the driver and stoker of the express escaped.

M. Noblemaire, a director of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line, was also in the train No. 11, but managed to get off uninjured. So, too, did M. Martin, an official of the Public-Works Department, who was in the Paris train *en route* for a holiday resort.

The accident is attributed to the excavations which were taking place on the line, and the Company gives the following report of the occurrence:

"A serious accident took place about half-past two this morning on the Lyons line, between Blaisy and Dijon. The express-train No. 11 went off the rails, and two lines were obstructed near *Kilomètre* 304. The express train 276 came on at this time, and, coming into collision with the other, also went off the rails. The driver and eight passengers of No. 11 train were killed, and eight others were injured. They were taken to Dijon. The cause of the train going off the rails will be eventually determined by investigation."

The Minister of Public-Works announces, in the meantime, rather laconically, that the express-train from Modane came into collision with that from Paris at ten *kilomètres* from Dijon about twenty-five minutes past five. Twelve persons were killed.

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Later).

It is to be feared that, despite the official figures which have already been published, the number of casualties in the railway accident near Dijon this morning is much larger than has been given out. The passengers who arrived at the Lyons Station to-night by the 7.57 train, which brought many English and American travellers from Switzerland and Italy, aver that on passing by the scene of the catastrophe they saw numerous dead bodies lying under the *débris* of the broken carriages. The officials, however, stick to their original number of twelve killed, but it is admitted to-night that over forty must have been seriously injured.

On inquiring at the Gare du Lyons this evening, I found that Mr. Mariott, the English gentleman whose sister, Miss Mariott, was killed, is an Indian officer, and that he has received injuries so severe as to make his recovery hopeless. The other English person killed in the accident is said to be not Mr. Basinghall, as at first reported by the French papers, but a Mr. James Howden, aged sixteen, and described as a student. No particulars of any kind have as yet been received at the offices here of the well-known tourist agents, Messrs. Gaze and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, but Messrs. Gaze's representative at the Lyons station gave me to understand to-night that the only English victims whose names had been received at the offices of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Line were the three mentioned.

Only one train with luggage arrived from the direction of Modane in the Lyons station to-day, but it is stated that the line is completely cleared, and that no further delays will be occasioned by the accident.

To-night the trains for Switzerland and Italy left Paris at the usual hour, and were full of English and Americans.

In the meantime considerable excitement prevails in Paris over the untoward event. This morning the Lyons Station was crowded with French people, who came to inquire after friends who had left by the express-train from Paris last night. Women were wailing and men were gesticulating, and as the names of some of the victims were given out by the officials the sobbing and signs of sorrow were loudly renewed. It was thought by many that the train before the express had met with the accident, and had that been the case the casualties would have been much greater, as the carriages were all completely full.

A lady who was coming from Italy in the train which went off the rails beyond Dijon had a narrow escape. She says that she had changed her sleeping-car for an ordinary first-class carriage, and that she felt the collision at two o'clock in the morning. On recovering from her fright she endeavoured to get out, and in stepping down she was horrified to find that she had put her foot on the dead body of a man whose skull had been cut in two. She accordingly retired back to her carriage until the rescue party came, and on being taken out she saw the sleeping-car which she had originally occupied broken almost to bits.

Other survivors give somewhat similar testimony as to their miraculous escapes, and all unite in describing the lamentable occurrence as awful in its aspect. Fuller particulars of the catastrophe can only be obtained to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DIJON, Sept. 5 (Noon).

The disaster occurred between Malain and Velars-sur-Ouche, near the viaduct of La Combe Fouchère. The crash was terrific, the two engines being precipitated down the embankment, one to the left and the other to the right. Eight of the carriages were smashed to pieces.

Among the dead are five men and three women. Up to the present it has been found impossible to extricate the body of the engine-driver of the Paris train, which lies beneath his engine, and it is feared that other bodies are buried under the broken carriages.

Traffic on the line is completely interrupted.

PARIS, Sept. 5 (5.0 P.M.)

According to the latest accounts received here twelve persons were killed and forty wounded in the railway collision near Dijon.

PARIS, Sept. 5 (9.30 P.M.)

The particulars received from Dijon regarding the names and residences of the English people who were killed or injured in the terrible railway accident at Velars are very confusing, and in some respects obviously incorrect.

The first telegram stated that among the killed was Miss Mariott, of Polegate, Sussex, and that Mr. Edward Mariott, of the same place, had been injured. A later telegram received this evening gives the following: Miss Mariott, of Cromwell-road, killed; Lewis Bouvon Edwards, aged sixteen, a student, of London, injured; Captain Mariott, of the Indian army, aged thirty-four, injured; and a Mr. Mariotte (or Mariott), aged twenty-seven, injured. The last-named is said, by the latest accounts, to be of Swiss extraction, and to be a butcher trading in America.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Wednesday Night.

The series of fine days which we have been enjoying still continues, and the weather seems at last to be resolutely determined to treat us to an after taste of a Summer which has been all too short. The temperature is simply delightful—balmy and pleasant, without being too warm—and, of course, the Parisians are making the most of the bright sunshine, in which they bask with considerable gusto, seated in front of the *cafés* or on the rows of chairs in the Champs-Elysées. The morning promenades to the Bois de Boulogne have been resumed, and bold horsemen and fair horse-women are now to be seen wending their way betimes to its shady avenues for a brisk canter and a chat before attacking the noonday meal. The *femmes du monde* are being gradually converted to the benefits of early rising. In fact, a movement of quite a novel character is being started, with a view to impressing the Fashionable World generally with the advantages of taking time by the forelock by quitting the downy couch shortly after Phœbus has appeared above the horizon. Several enthusiasts talk seriously of founding a Society which, under the name of "La Ligue du Matin," shall advocate early hours. This is the era of Leagues; only this Spring one was established under the style and title of "La Ligue de l'Exactitude." The "Exact" ones fought against unpunctuality at dinner parties and *soirées*, and tried hard to get the *superchics* and *copurchics* of the period to understand that they would make things more comfortable all round if they would condescend to pay some attention to the hour mentioned in the invitations sent out to them. In short, there is a reaction against the late hours so much in vogue in the French metropolis, and in such contrast to the rules obtaining in most of the other Continental Capitals. Here, for instance, performances at the theatres are constantly not over until after midnight, whereas at Berlin people may go to the play, take a comfortable little supper at a *restaurant* afterwards, and be in their beds ere the witching hour has tolled. The ladies who are attempting the "Early Hours Reform" intend bringing their batteries to bear in the *Châteaux* this autumn, when plenty of healthy exercise will be indulged in before *déjeuner*. Dances and Theatricals will be illumined not by garish lamps, but by the Sun. A light dinner or supper will wind up the day, and by ten o'clock the guests will have departed to their rooms. Sportsmen, who do not as a rule shine at late hours in the *salon* after a prolonged tramp through the woods, view this movement with a favourable eye; but whether, even if it succeed in the Country, it will hold its own in Town is a question on which it would be very rash to pronounce. Like all reformers, the fair Leaguers seem to be attempting too much, and there is certainly a danger of their leading their followers from one extreme to the other. Perhaps the "Ligue du Matin" may have the effect of inducing people to strike the Golden Mean and to modify their late hours without adopting supernaturally early ones. As it is, if this drastic programme be carried out most persons will be dead-beat by noon and only fit for a *siesta*. The "Old School" of Frenchmen, by the way, were decidedly early risers, and a story is told of Dufaure, the Minister of Thiers, who astonished the company by going to fetch his women-kind from a ball at four in the morning. It was presumed that he had sat up all night; but he calmly explained that he had had his usual rest, and had risen at the wonted hour. M. Thiers was up with, or before, the lark, so was Littré, and so still are many of the men whose names are famous all the world over. General Boulanger is in his study by seven o'clock—when not earlier—though he has certainly no contempt for social pleasures. The Leaguers have good soil to work on if they push their schemes wisely.

This morning, at half-past four o'clock, Rocchini, the Corsican bandit, was "guillotined" on the Place Porta, at Sartène. *Monsieur de Paris*, with his instrument of Justice and his assistants, arrived from Ajaccio late last evening, and it was only by order of the authorities that an hotel-keeper in the town took them in. The bandit was disembarked at Propriano yesterday morning, and was conducted to Sartène under a strong escort of soldiers and *gendarmes*. Rocchini awaited his doom in the barracks of the *Gendarmerie*, where he was visited by the Abbé Moneglia, who kept the fatal news from him as long as possible. M. Deibler appeared with his vans on the place of execution at two o'clock this morning. The spot is a lovely one, and commands one of the finest prospects in Corsica. There was a large crowd of people around the place, and although they were kept back by troops M. Deibler was excessively uneasy, and glanced around him from time to time as if expecting to see one of the bandit's friends rush from the crowd in order to take his life. Rocchini's colleagues were, however, out of the way, and the people of Sartène, who say that the bandit is a Sardinian, and not a real Corsican, were rather glad that the execution had at length been decided on by the Government. Towards four o'clock the military surgeon of the station arrived at the *Gendarmerie* barracks, and then came the chaplain, who had left the felon before midnight. After the abbé's arrival Rocchini was aroused from sleep, and jumped up from his mattress with alacrity. He was terribly moved on seeing the priest again, and knowing that his doom was at hand he began to pray. At ten minutes to five the *Procureur de la République* entered the room where the bandit was and told him that his appeal had been rejected and that his execution was about to take place. "Die like a man and a Christian, Rocchini," said the official. The bandit bowed his head, and after having acknowledged the crimes laid to his charge, with the exception of the murder of a *gendarme*, he begged for mercy, and asked that a telegram should be sent to the President of the Republic. At a quarter-past five M. Deibler walked in, bound the bandit's hands and legs, and threw open the collar of his shirt. Then all was ready and the funeral procession was formed, Rocchini going calmly to the scaffold, where he knelt down and asked pardon of God and Man. There was much bungling on the part of the executioners, and the head rolled out of the hands of one of the assistants as he was putting it into the bier. M. Emmanuel Arène, who is himself a Corsican, gives an interesting account of the bandit this morning. Rocchini was twenty-four years old, and had been two years in the woods. He fled to the *maquis* on account of a dead dog. One of the Taffani family killed a dog of the Rocchinis, who retaliated next day by taking the life of a canine favourite of the Taffanis, who killed a Rocchini, and so the *Vendetta* went on until one Taffani and one Rocchini remained. Rocchini became the most terrible and undaunted marauder in the *maquis*. He fell in love with a girl of sixteen called Julia, who would not have him. She asked her mother to get her married, so as to enable her to have somebody to defend her from the importunities and probable vengeance of the bandit. Nevertheless she continued to tend her flock among the hills and to meet Rocchini, who, when he heard from her own lips that she was firmly bent upon getting married to a smith of the village, fired at her twice with his gun, and as she lay writhing on the ground in her last agony, he made his vengeance sure by discharging a pistol into one of her ears.

Even his visit to the Fleet and the emotions which the sight of the big ironclads inspired in his bosom did not deprive the *Bouillabaisse*—that succulent harmony in fish—of a place in the heart of the President of the Council during his stay in Toulon. On the contrary, it is to be presumed that M. Floquet more than once paid his court to and acknowledged the merits of the traditional Southern dish, for, ere he left Toulon, he made the *personnel* of the local Hospital a present of £12 to defray the expenses of a *Bouillabaisse* banquet. The dinner came off yesterday amid great enthusiasm, the health of the giver of the feast being drunk with all the honours.

Cardinal Lavigerie, who is now in Paris, expresses himself well-satisfied with the results of his visits to England and Belgium. He says that he has asked Belgium for a hundred volunteers, and that France will give him 200. These will suffice for a start, and the "Army" will increase every day. The Anti-Slavery Societies will be free and independent, like the English one, and each will draw up its own rules and regulations. The Cardinal reckons also on German and Portuguese support.

This being the thirty-first Anniversary of the death of Comte, a hundred of his disciples—men and women with their children—visited, at Père Lachaise, the tomb where he lies buried, which bears the inscription: "To Auguste Comte and his Three Angels—L'Amour pour Principe; L'Ordre pour Base; Le Progrès pour But." M. Jeannolle, the secretary of the Positivist Committee, delivered an address, in which he said that the movement, thanks to the energy of M. Lafitte, had made considerable headway not only in France and England, but in other countries. Wreaths were also placed on the graves of Madame Martin Thomas, Madame Clotilde de Vaux, and other friends and followers of Comte; and, later on, a lecture on the spread of Positivism in England was delivered by Dr. Bridges, of London, at the Society's head-quarters in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

An elderly gentleman residing in the Rue Rochechouart, who was supposed to be dead, has suddenly come to life. He has a nephew in Paris, who being duly informed of his demise on Sunday repaired at once to the house with his wife to keep watch over the mortal remains of his uncle until they should be borne to their last resting-place. On Monday evening, as the lady was tired, her husband sent her to the drawing-room to take some repose on a sofa, and a servant having placed some wine and broth on a table, he threw himself into an arm-chair in the bed-room, and soon went soundly to sleep. On awaking at four in the morning he found that the broth had disappeared, and that the bottle of wine was half-empty! Becoming alarmed he went to his wife in the drawing-room, roused her, and told her what had happened. She returned to the bed-room with him, but the pair had hardly reached the door when they heard a noise. They paused on the threshold, and, to their consternation, a voice bade them not to be afraid but to come in. The husband entered the room, but soon rushed out with his hair standing on end. He had seen his uncle's ghost. The old man was sitting, enveloped in a sheet, on the side of his bed. The supposed corpse had the utmost difficulty in getting his panic-stricken relatives to understand that he was not dead after all. "I am alive!" he repeated, adding that the preparations for his funeral had not escaped his notice. He had been in a lethargy, and, waking up, had helped himself to the broth, which had done him good. Hearing some one approaching he had jumped into bed, as he was anxious not to cause any alarm; but Richard was himself again. He felt perfectly recovered, and certainly on closer examination the uncle's appearance by no means belied his words. The refreshments had come in most opportunely to restore him, and, as he was much pleased with the affectionate attention which his relatives had shown him after his supposed departure from this World, everything was soon made happy and comfortable all round. I should add that the doctor of the Quarter had not yet officially confirmed the demise of the worthy uncle, who seems to have taken a new lease of life.

Cannon-balls are being fished up in great quantities out of the deep off Dunkirk, where some dredging operations are being carried on at a little distance from the light-house. Most of the projectiles average from twenty to thirty pounds, but some of them weigh as much as fifty pounds. It is suggested that these cannon-balls found their way into the water in 1793, but it seems quite possible that many can hark back to a much earlier date, as, for instance, to the memorable Siege of Dunkirk in 1646, when the famous Duc d'Enghien, soon to be Prince de Condé, reduced the town to submission with the help of Admiral van Tromp.

In these days, when so many distinguished writers have set themselves to the task of producing books which boys as well as adults will be delighted to read, M. Jules Verne still remains *facile princeps* in his craft. Everything which bears his name is still bought with avidity, and for the French schoolboy particularly his thrilling adventures by land, air, and water have a perennial charm which shows no sign of change. His latest volume, "Deux Ans de Vacances," published by Hetzel, is a variation on the old theme of "Robinson Crusoe." He has, however, given his readers not one Crusoe, but a dozen, who are all youths of from eight to thirteen years and of different nationalities, and who inhabit a desert island. The youthful *dramatis personæ* are of course very brave, and run through a lot of adventures by flood and field, particularly "Gordon" and "Doniphan." There are mysterious lakes and rivers; strange monsters of sea and land and pleasant trips across oceans, forests, and prairies, which are enough to make any boy—French or English—fling down his schoolbooks and start life on his own account in a canoe or a sailing boat. On the whole the author, without fatiguing himself, has evolved a set of stirring episodes and adventures which are likely to interest adults as well as youths.

M. Jean Larocque in his new book "La Plume et le Pouvoir au Dix-Septième Siècle," which is published by Ollendorff, has invested an old subject with a fresh and vivid interest which literary students will best appreciate. He begins with Henri-Quatre, and intends to go on in subsequent essays to the end of three centuries. In his present volume he devotes himself more particularly to the evolution of French dramatic literature, and although he does not tell us anything very new about Racine, Boileau, Corneille, and Molière, he has a happy knack of writing in such a lively manner about these bygone poets and dramatists that he may be said to make them live again in his pages. The book is to be recommended as a capital guide to French literature, and, just as M. Larocque remarks himself, his volume would be better enjoyed if the reader took in a few chapters of Montaigne before beginning it. So the student or *dilettante* who intends to dip into the pages of the writers of the *Grand Siècle* and of their precursors and imitators would do well to prepare themselves for the agreeable task by previously running through M. Larocque's gossipy and at the same time instructive production.

On the Bourse to-day the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 84f 25c (a rise of 12½c); Four and a Half per Cents., 105f 72½c (a rise of 10c); Italians, 97f 45c (a rise of 30c); Turks, 15f 12½c (a fall of 5c); Spanish-Exteriors, 75f 50c; Egyptian-Unified, 435f; ditto Preference, 522f 50c; and Ottoman-Bank, 534f 37c. Suez-Canal Shares closed at 2,250f, and Rio Tinto at 573f. The market was very active. The chief rise was in Italians and Spanish-Exteriors, but home funds and most of the other foreign stocks have also improved. Suez-Canal Shares have risen 30f.

The Court.

BALMORAL, Sept. 5.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice of Hesse, went out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke of Hesse to Braemar.

Her Royal Highness Princess Frederica visited the Queen.

The Dowager Lady Churchill arrived at the Castle as Lady in Waiting, and Lady Southampton left.

Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., arrived as Minister in attendance, and the Right Hon. his Excellency Sir Edward Malet also arrived at the Castle.

Viscount Cranbrook and Sir Edward Malet had the honour of being included in the Royal dinner party.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

British Association, Bath.

Racing.—Derby September Meeting (third day); Plymouth (second day).

Rowing.—Kingston Rowing Club Regatta.

Lawn Tennis.—South of England, at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

Cricket.—Australians v. Lord Londesborough's Eleven, at Scarborough; Gentlemen of Leicestershire v Parsees, at Leicester; Northamptonshire v Surrey Club and Ground, at Northampton.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and Prince Frederick, their son, are expected to arrive at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square, on Saturday next, apartments having been engaged for their reception.

Lord Rosebery will visit Leeds on Oct. 9 and 10. On the first day he will address in the Coliseum an evening meeting of the Liberals of Leeds, under the auspices of the United Liberal Association.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns left town yesterday afternoon for Eastbourne, where they expect to stay several weeks.

Artin Pasha has been appointed Egyptian Administrator of State Railways, in succession to the late Agopian Pasha.

"Contrary to the statements," says a Reuter's telegram, dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 5, "made by several foreign newspapers, M. de Giers will not go abroad this year."

A Reuter's telegram, dated Sydney, New South Wales, Sept. 4, states: "Arrangements have been made for a conference of representatives of the masters of the collieries in the Newcastle district and the men on strike, with a view to arriving at a settlement of the dispute."

Dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 5, a Reuter's telegram says: "The Czar and Czarina, accompanied by a large suite, left shortly before two this afternoon for South Russia. According to the *Gradschdanin*, their Majesties will be absent about two months, their tour extending as far as the Caucasus."

New Comet.—The discovery of the fifth comet of this year was made at the Lick Observatory, California, at 4.27 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd inst., by Mr. Barnard. The position of the comet at above time was right ascension, 6h 52min; north declination 11° 0′. The nucleus is about 1′ in diameter, and tolerably well defined. It is of the 11th magnitude, and has no tail.

The Whitechapel Murder.—The police are actively prosecuting their investigations into the circumstances attending the mysterious murder of the woman Mary Anne Nicholls, but so far no arrest has been effected. The body of the deceased has been removed from the Whitechapel mortuary for the purpose of burial.

Irish Cricketers in Canada.—A Reuter's telegram, dated Toronto, Sept. 4, says: "The fifteen of Hamilton, who yesterday lost one wicket for twenty-six runs, to-day concluded their innings for 175. The Irishmen then went in for their second innings, and scored 173 runs. The match was then declared drawn, time not sufficing for it to be played out."

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

MIDDLE-CLASS HOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I am one of many thousands who have followed with close attention and great interest the correspondence in your columns on the subject of marriage. My object in doing so, however, has not been so much to find a general answer to a question decided in detail by the conduct of every wedded pair, as to benefit by an almost unique revelation of English social and domestic life. In the course of that prolonged correspondence the tenants of not a few English houses themselves lifted off the roof, that the whole world might look in and see many things usually shrouded from view. Paterfamilias and his wife rarely act the part of Asmodeus, and when they do the opportunity is too good to be lost by those who hold with Pope that "the proper study of mankind is man." As though to make the occasion of more value in this regard, your correspondents, Sir, were often delightfully naive, and not seldom, to me, profitably illogical. As Speaker of the great public parliament, you must have felt many provocations to insist upon a closer adherence to the question, but you wisely allowed those who took part in the discussion to have their say in their own manner, and I, for one, am thankful on that account. The revelation was all the more complete and infinitely the more instructive.

As the batches of letters followed each other day by day there came upon me a strong sense of dull and joyless existence. It is true that all the communications did not point to this. In some we had delightful pictures of family life, drawn evidently by men and women who find the domestic hearth a perennial source of happiness; but the prevailing tone was very different, if not actually the reverse. Certain of your correspondents were most outspoken in the opposite sense. They made no secret of the weariness of their lives, and frankly revealed the operation of a dreadful monotony in our English homes. Sir, I believe that this state of things exists amongst us in a degree which claims far more attention than has yet been given to it. May it not arise from a national exaggeration of domesticity? We Britons are taught from our youth up that "there is no place like home;" we are bidden to regard the family circle as not only the source of our purest pleasures, but as one beyond which it is almost a reproach to go in search of enjoyment; and we are expected to guard our households with some jealousy against influences from without. This, no doubt, follows logically upon the popular conception of an ideal English home, regulated by mutual love and forbearance, and thus made sufficient unto itself in all that promotes happiness. But just as we assume an ideal condition of marriage, and make it a criterion for all wedded folk, so we expect households to be regulated upon the understanding that in each there is a well-spring of satisfying pleasures, never by any chance running dry. This, I am sorry to say, is characteristic of Englishmen, who, despite their reputation for being practical, are, in some respects, the most visionary people under the sun. We often lay our basis of life, not upon what is, but upon what should be, and the foreigner, observing the difference between our pretensions and our achievements, straightway sets us down a nation of hypocrites, whereas we are only deficient in the common sense which gives due weight to realities. After perusing what has lately been set before them, readers of *The Daily Telegraph* certainly have no excuse for any further faith in the delusion I have pointed out. They must know that too many English homes are joyless in a measure sufficiently great to make life a burden, that vast multitudes of men and women associated together in households long for relief from the monotony of their surroundings, and that, unhappily, not a few of them seek it in ways leading to ruin and disgrace. These are grave facts, and they place the question of enhancing our social and domestic pleasures in a serious light.

The subject is not a serious one only; it is also difficult, at any rate as regards the great middle class, who do not possess the resources of those above them, and cannot be "looked after" by benevolence like those below. We must turn to middle-class homes, and those of what is sometimes called the lower middle class, for joylessness and wearying monotony in the worst form. Without the opportunities of the rich, they have not the liberty of the poor; they are abject slaves of the "proprieties," being horribly in fear of Mrs. Grundy, and they are prone to fall into a deadly and depressing routine, from the tyranny of which the courage to free themselves is wanting. It is these people who have reason to say that "life would be tolerable but for its pleasures," since even their "hours of ease" are regulated by custom. The annual trip to the seaside, whence they return grateful for the fact that the seaside is behind them; the occasional "at home," whereat everybody feels nervously conscious of everybody else, and boredom is only kept at bay by characteristic satisfaction in doing "the correct thing;" the wearisome round of paying and receiving calls, the regulation digital exercise upon the family pianoforte, the occasional state visit to the theatre, the formal church-going, the depressing dinner party—these things and others like them make up the weary round of so-called relaxations from the still more weary every-day pursuits of family life. What wonder if they prove too much for human nature?—if those who share them come to be dissatisfied with each other, and know themselves impelled to a stronger feeling still? By such a state of things homes are made miserable, and the light of life reduced to a feeble glimmer. What is the remedy for it?

In the first place, why not try greater liberty in the individual choice of pleasures? Our stupid family code lays it down that husband and wife must show themselves of one mind in this regard, though their real tastes be wide as the poles asunder. One prefers the seaside and the crowded beach; the other looks longingly to a quiet, rural retreat, far from the madding and the gadding world. To one happiness is found in travel; to the other it takes the form of quiescence. Here it is seen in the ball-room, there in the study; and so on, in a hundred ways. But what of this? The unity of the family—above all, of the husband and wife—must be preserved before the eyes of a censorious world, and discontent, weariness, irritability walk side by side with the ill-assorted seekers of a pleasure that can only satisfy one. In the name of everything practical, why should not husband and wife—who may be a well-mated couple without having the same tastes on all points—why should they not go their several ways in pursuit of pleasure, and permit their children, as far as possible, to do the same? The result would be a stronger sense of satisfaction in life, greater interest in one another's amusements, and far more complete toleration of divergent inclinations. True, the latitude in question would tend to keep the members of a family apart, and, for example, at holiday seasons, scatter them. I contend that even from this nothing but good would arise. The members of our English households see too much of each other, where, as is most often the case, they are not united by the perfect love which "endureth all things." Occasional separation, therefore, relieves a felt strain, and not only so, but tends to create an actual enjoyment in reunion and renewed companionship. What is all this but an argument for the personal liberty demanded by the individuality of our natures, and so long refused by silly men who would form all humankind upon the same model. In that liberty, legitimately exercised, there is light and satisfaction.

Another ameliorating influence would assuredly be found in a return to simpler forms of pleasure, and to methods of enjoyment of a less ostentatious kind. If all we read of England when she was "Merrie England" be true we have sadly degenerated from the standard of our forefathers, who made pleasure an element in their daily lives because the materials for it were always at hand. The nearest fiddler served them for a dance; the homeliest cakes and ale for a feast; the impromptu gathering of friends for a "party." We have changed all that, and just as we have contrived to separate religion from our daily lives, reserving it for the Sunday church parade, so have we managed to dissociate pleasure from things ordinary and usual. It is now something that has to be prepared for long beforehand, worked out with anxious care, dressed up to the sore depletion of the family purse, and carried out on the scale of a neighbour with larger means, who in turn emulates another neighbour richer than himself. Pleasure is a society dame whom we receive at intervals with formality, instead of being an ordinary inmate of our homes, having an apportioned seat at the table and by the hearth. This is a sad state of things and a cause of immense mischief in family circles, but it will continue till simpler tastes and habits prevail, and till an advance in culture and refinement opens up resources now beyond appreciation. At present the household cannot amuse itself, and home life is a bore. Its music is bad, or, if perchance good, falls on heedless ears; its books are often read surreptitiously with conscious shame; its conversation flags after exhausting the scandal of the day, and its members, heartily weary of each other, end by thinking that the fact need be disguised no longer. The great want of such a household is relief from without—more variety in companionship, more novelty of thought and recreation, a larger choice of means for every-day relaxation—in short, a fresher air of humanity. This might all be gained if we would get rid of the idea of doing things "in style," and associate our households without fuss and ostentation. In some cases the wisdom of such a course has been proved by experience. The family have caused it to be known among their friends that on such an evening, or evenings, in the week their house is open for music, dancing, cards, recitations, and what not that goes to make up social enjoyment, that no one is expected to put on a Worth gown or display the family diamonds, and that, in turn, no special provision will be made in the way of decorations and refreshments. The gathering is, for the time, an enlargement of the ordinary household, brought together under every-day conditions. It is astonishing what a new zest this practice gives to home-life, supplying it with the necessary relief, putting into brisk circulation a stagnant atmosphere, and diffusing everywhere a sense of satisfaction and enjoyment. To some such natural form of social intercourse, combined with greater personal freedom in the pursuit of pleasure, we must look for improvement in the deplorable state of things revealed by the correspondence on the Marriage question. It is terrible to think of so many lives wasted by stolid adherence to social laws and customs, based either upon misconception or folly, and of so many families brought to grief by wild rebellion against a state of things as hard to suffer as difficult to comprehend.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, Sept. 4. AN OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—In common with many of your readers, I have been much interested in the question of marriage now being discussed in your columns. The theory advanced by Mrs. Mona Caird is very pretty in itself; but, like many other theories of this age, poor, frail human nature won't fit in with it. It is totally unworkable. Perhaps, in four or five thousand years when the wondrous evolution of the human species about which Mrs. Caird's editor and others babble so glibly has become a fact, then we may do without marriage laws, without policemen and prisons, workhouses and lunatic asylums. At the rate of present progress it will not be yet awhile.

In the meantime, as your columns show, many are content with things as they are (though most people who have studied the question have long since concluded that our divorce laws need amendment), and we are quite willing to go on in the good old-fashioned way.

I was much interested in the suggestion of "A Girl Graduate" and of the "Curate" who writes from Cheltenham. Why should not the young lady—if she is young—with her £1,200 per annum propose to the poor, penniless barrister? She would have her doubts set at rest and her honour untarnished. I think her suggestion admirable. Is she *really a girl graduate*? I know many men in the four leading professions who are quite satisfied with the present marriage laws, but, who have not the courage to propose to their wealthier lady friends because their incomes are like those of the Cheltenham Curate. The "Girl Graduate" says: "If the girl has means to support a home let her choose her husband." I, like the "Curate," have £200 a year, and my feminine friends, when we discuss the question in a general way, say that nothing less than £500 a year would possibly do to begin married life on, and as neither myself nor the "Curate" are ever likely to rejoice in such a sum, unless the ladies adopt the suggestion of "Girl Graduate" we are likely to remain unmarried to the bitter end.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

Potter's Bar, Sept. 4. ANOTHER CURATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Visiting one day a cemetery at Rennes, in Brittany, I came in front of two tombs by which I was much impressed. These tombs, placed side by side, were exactly alike. From each stretched forth a marble arm, and the strong, nervous, masculine hand of the one was firmly clasped over the fine, delicate woman's hand of the other. These marble clasped hands, emblematical of an inseparable union, were surmounted by this inscription, "La mort même n'a pu les séparer." If Mrs. Caird ever visits Rennes, she should go and meditate before the tombs of this husband and wife. If she possesses a sensitive soul she will not fail to be touched by the sweet and melancholy poetry they inspire. No; transitory unions, presented as temptations to human inconstancy, the passing unions of the butterfly and the flower, of the volatile bird or any irrational creature, will never present the touching beauty of two lives for ever melted into each other. Let a husband and wife, after having devoted to one another the spring of their youth and the summer of their lives, continue through the winter of old age supporting and aiding each other towards that eternal world where are inscribed those words of Christ to His ministers: "Whatever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven."—I am, &c., YVON KERMAR.

Notting-hill, Sept. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—It makes one's blood boil to read such letters as that of your correspondent "W. G. Taunton." The happiness of a woman's life is so entirely in the hands of the man she marries that one shudders at the fate of the wife who—in place of the strong and chivalrous companion and helper she has a right to expect—finds in her husband only a petty tyrant filled with his own selfish passions. "W. G. Taunton" wonders that so many of your male correspondents are in favour of marriage, but to me it has always been a wonderful and beautiful mystery that so many women are willing to surrender their lives to the men they love, for even to those of them to whom marriage is not a failure the dark days of physical suffering must come.

No sensible woman will dispute her husband's sovereignty—should he be worthy and mindful that though his wife is his subject she is also his queen—but may the day never dawn upon which English women will submit to become the slaves which Free Love and W. G. Taunton would make them.—Yours truly,

Dover, Sept. 3. AN ENGLISHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—We read that the rapid fall of the Roman Empire was preceded by a general decay of Roman virtue. Previous to the fall of the Empire married women were so highly respected that people made way for them in the streets, and those who insulted them were esteemed worthy of death. We also read that as the fall was gradually coming on the Empire, the honour in which the women had been so long held was gradually passing away. So we may infer, that as the Roman's life had sunk so low, his thoughts and honour had gone too; and as a natural result his country went also.

So will ours go too, if treated in the same way.—I am, &c., RUPERT SAMUEL SECRETAN.

20, Church-road, Willesden, N.W., Sept. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Permit me to say, in reply to a "Magistrate," whose letter I notice in your issue of this date, that the Legislature has omitted to provide the husband with the means of obtaining a separation order, no matter how much he may be entitled to it. I have lately been applied to by two steady, respectable men, whose lives are being made miserable by the drunken and disgraceful conduct of their wives; and although in the case of both men weekly allowances would have been made to their wives, no separation order could be granted. The important correspondence in *The Daily Telegraph* has shown that there are faults on both sides, and ought there not to be some means of obtaining relief—or release, perhaps I ought to say—for the husband as well as the wife?—I am, yours, &c.,

Liscard, Sept. 3. ANOTHER MAGISTRATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—If marriage with a deceased wife's sister is to be included in the list of proposed reforms, let the women of England see to it that marriage with a deceased husband's brother is, as a matter of justice, not excluded from it. In fact, we really want female suffrage before we can adequately deal with the question at all.—Yours truly, SOCIAL REFORMER.

Brighton, Sept. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I was married on Wednesday last, on my twentieth birthday. I have always been brought up to revere and love our Anglican Church and all her services, and, as the solemn words of the marriage service fell on my ears on our wedding morning at first I was greatly impressed; but this feeling soon gave way to one of great confusion—may I say it, of dismay—as the service continued. I felt an agonising wave of scarlet spread over my face, and then in the next minute I felt myself grow white as death; and though I am considered as possessing no end of nerve, I confess that I never felt more idiotically nervous and confused in my life than I did whilst the words of our marriage service were being poured into my ears.

My husband told me, too, the other day that he thinks it is ten times worse for "the fellow" in similar cases. I had happened only to have glanced at the Marriage Service in the most casual manner some time before my marriage. Would it be well, do you think, for girls to study it thoroughly on the eve of their marriage, and so nerve themselves beforehand to face its possible grandeur but its sure and certain hideous candour?—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, N.W., Sept. 3. CONSTANCE D.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Few humane persons can have read the compassionate letter in your issue of Saturday last, signed "A Lawyer," without at least a misgiving that the laws of this country as they now stand in relation to the illegitimate are, in their cruelty and palpable injustice, far behind the times and in need of a speedy and thorough reform. Looking at the matter from a philosophical point of view it would surely strike an unprejudiced observer as supremely ludicrous that one class of human beings, themselves the possessors, physically, of "every ill that flesh is heir to," should for ages have had the audacity to deny to another class of guiltless human beings of the same race, colour, and language as themselves the most important privileges that their state can confer, and to brand them, from the very hour of their birth, as vile and debased, as social lepers. Is it not possible that our law-makers have taken a little too much upon themselves in thus assuming the God-like right of dividing into the honourable and the base the human clay which an Almighty hand has fashioned. How does the law punish the seducer? Does it hang him, as it relentlessly did the murderer who, in a fit of jealous rage, killed his unfaithful wife? Does it send him to penal servitude? Surely it puts him in gaol? It did that even to the schoolboy who stole an apple from Farmer Hodge's orchard! It was very hard, too, on the man who poached Squire Lumpkin's game! No, it does not even send the seducer to gaol. It politely requests him to provide a pittance for his child's maintenance. It does not even read him a homily and say, "Go, and sin no more." It virtually says, "Go, and sin as much as you please, so long as you can pay the pittances." But "Justice" (!) must be done, and somebody must pay the penalty of the crime against society that has been committed. So what does our law do? It has bowed out the seducer with the gentleness of a Jekyll, but now of a sudden it becomes a Hyde. With all the ferocity of that monster it pounces upon the absolutely innocent child. It strangles the child's future. It says in effect—"I'll put you before the world as a thing for mockery and scorn. I'll make you a bye-word, a creature with a hideous appellation. I'll call you 'filius nullius'—I'll call you bastard! In short, I'll ruin you, as far as it is possible for me, the Law, to ruin a guiltless human being."

We often talk of the tyranny of majorities, but was there ever such a tyranny as the legitimate majority exercise over the illegitimate minority. Are we or are we not members of one human family, absolutely equal in the sight of that Being who is "no respecter of persons"? Are these men and women our brothers and sisters or are they not? Have they a capacity for suffering under the shameful and unmerited stigma which the law puts on them, or have they not? If the answer be in the affirmative, then in the name of Religion, in the name of Justice, in the name of Humanity, let there be an end of this state of things without delay.—I am, Sir, &c., PHILOSOPHUS.

Twickenham, Sept. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—In a letter signed "Cleric" appearing in your issue of to-day's date on the question "Is Marriage a Failure?" your correspondent writes of a civil marriage contract as "legalised" sin. What is his opinion of marriage before a registrar, who legalises the marriages of numberless couples without the aid of the dignitaries of any Church?—Yours, &c., LEX.

West Kensington, Sept. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—May I say a few words on the contribution made to this discussion by "A Magistrate"? His worship appears to have been greatly taken by Mr. Wigram's epigrammatic style. But epigram and soundness are not necessarily allied. "With this ring I thee wed." This "is superstitious." Why? Surely lawyers have ever loved symbols, yet few of us regard them as a class given to superstition. "With my body I thee worship." This "is idolatrous." In Skeat's or any other good dictionary it will be found that worship means honour. That a man should with his body honour his wife seems as reasonable as that he should with his body honour his worship the magistrate or his honour the judge, giving them titles of honour with his lips. The usage of words changes, but the bench of magistrates and the marriage service are both ancient, and their language testifies to their antiquity.

"With all my worldly goods I thee endow." This "is false." Sir Henry Maine, a master of legal lore, to whom even Mr. Wigram may bow, says: "The provision for the widow was attributable to the exertions of the Church, which never relaxed its solicitude for the interests of wives surviving their husbands—winning, perhaps, one of the most arduous of its triumphs when, after exacting for two or three centuries an express promise from the husband at marriage to endow his wife, it at length succeeded in engrafting the principle of dower on the customary law of all Western Europe." If endowment has ceased to be made, if the marriage vow is customarily disregarded, then the Church has been somewhat beaten back in her struggle to help the weak. But if the wife feels that for shelter, food, and clothing she has a right to look to her husband, if endowment, providing for the widow, is still customary, then the words do not seem powerless or "false." Perhaps his worship has ordered an unworthy husband to pay so much a week for his wife's maintenance, and thus enforced the solemn marriage contract.

"Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." These words "may surely be termed futile," if not worse. "A Magistrate" will find them in St. Mark x. 9. Doubtless it is the duty of the Church to publish her Master's commandments on all fitting occasions. That in a sense such commandments are "futile" is evident, for was not a London magistrate robbed of his watch last week, and that without any harm happening to the thief?—Yours truly, W. B.

Westbourne Park, W., Sept. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—A few official figures will perhaps have more weight with some of your readers than the expression of opinion by a correspondent; and, with the aid of such figures, I hope to expose the fallaciousness of the representations made by some of your correspondents. It is said, with truth, that a husband can obtain a divorce on proof of adultery only by his wife; but, on the other hand a wife to obtain similar relief must prove adultery with cruelty by her husband. But, although a wife cannot obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery alone, she can obtain a judicial separation, with maintenance and custody of children, and yet, notwithstanding the substantial relief thus given to the wife, it is still maintained that the law is unjust to the wife. To what extent does the injustice exist? Some of your readers will be surprised to learn that during the year ending September, 1886, there were only 133 applications for judicial separations, and of those no less than 86 were rejected and 47 only were granted. These figures are useful in several ways. They show that 86 women imputed to their husbands misconduct of which the latter were not guilty, or, if guilty, the wives' conduct was such that relief was refused; it being a rule of the Divorce Court that all applicants must have clean hands. And the figures also show what a fractional part of women are affected by the inequality of the law. Now a husband, when he seeks divorce, must bear his own costs and also the wife's, although she is guilty, unless he can show that the wife has separate property of her own, which very few wives have, or that the co-respondent knew when he committed the offence that the woman was married. Thus a man of the middle or working classes is practically debarred from obtaining divorce, owing to his liability to bear his own costs and those of his guilty spouse; and thus a faithless wife can, by appearing to the suit, defeat her husband of his legal right to divorce. Is it reasonable or just that a guilty wife should be so favoured? I say that when a wife wilfully defends a suit, knowing, as she must, that she is guilty, she should, if unable to pay the expense of her iniquitous defence, be subject to imprisonment. Again, a separation order can be obtained by a wife associated with a cruel husband on application to a magistrate, but no such redress is obtainable by the sober hard-working husband afflicted with a drunken wife. Can there be a more dreadful and exasperating position than that of a man whose wife spends his wages and wrecks his home for drink, and makes thieves and outcasts of his children? Such a man's life is hourly martyrdom, and the law says to him, "Grin if you can, but bear you must." It is now proposed that the wife should have divorce from her husband sentenced to penal servitude. I agree. But why should not a husband be entitled to similar relief in similar circumstances? In the year I have mentioned above there were 69 women sentenced to penal servitude, being 22 more than the number of women who obtained judicial separations. Mr. Taunton correctly says, "Men are getting wary of marriage now that all laws are made in favour of women"; and a lady, writing to a leading journal, says, "Our legislators seem to have forgotten during many years past that men have rights as well as women."

As regards the effects of legislation for women, some light is given by Mrs. Meredith, the excellent lady who presides over the Prison Mission to Women. She says, "It is astonishing to see the number of educated women who at the present time find their way into prison for fraud and other crimes, the result of their own intelligence." The increase of drunkenness and crime among women for some years past proves that the development of their so-called "rights" has been fraught with disastrous consequences to society. A sad sign of the times is shown by the constant efforts made to minimise and cover the evil doings of women, on the one hand, and to expose and magnify the errors of men on the other. The result is that women have become heady and selfish, until at length they openly claim equal rights and powers with men in all the affairs of life, save and except the hardships and drudgeries which fall to men. I think it would be well if those who seek to exalt women unduly were to take heed and remember that Nature, in ordering two sexes, appointed for each a separate mission. The duty of the man is to govern and defend. The duty of the woman is to increase and preserve.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. H. G.

Lincoln's Inn, Sept. 3.

The Earl of Dudley, at the conclusion of the festivities on his coming of age at his Staffordshire estates, left for Lord Hindlip's shooting quarters at Invermark.

The Marquis of Granby and Lord Rowton were among the guests at Castle Menzies last week.

Lord and Lady Mostyn have arrived at their seat in Wales from visiting in Ireland.

Isabella Countess of Wilton has arrived at Plas Machynlleth, North Wales, on a visit to the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.

Grand Lodge of Freemasons.—The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge of English Freemasons was held last night at Freemasons' Hall. Colonel Marmaduke Ramsay, District Grand Master of Malta, presided. The Grand Secretary, Colonel Shadwell Clerke, read a letter which the Prince of Wales had sent to the Empress Frederick of Germany, tendering to her Imperial Highness the condolence and sympathy of the Grand Lodge of England on the recent death of the late Emperor, her consort, Frederick III. Her Imperial Majesty's reply was also read, in which her Majesty returned her heartfelt thanks to the Freemasons of England for their expressions of sympathy in her great and irreparable loss. She assured them that this address from her countrymen in remembrance of one who was in entire sympathy with the craft had deeply touched her. Both letters were ordered to be entered on the minutes. Grand Secretary also reported that a complete set of Masonic clothing of a Past Grand Master of England had been presented to the King of Sweden, that rank having been conferred upon his Majesty by Grand Lodge of England last June. After some other Masonic business had been transacted, Grand Lodge was formally closed.

On Tuesday the traffic receipts of the Suez Canal amounted to 110,000f, against 210,000f on the corresponding day of last year.

AN EXHIBITION and SPECIAL SALE of rare and costly ORIENTAL CARPETS and RUGS is now being held at HOWELL and JAMES' ART GALLERIES. Prices from 10s. to 250 guineas. Sizes from 6ft. to 40ft. suitable for drawing rooms, dining rooms, boudoirs, studios, ante-rooms, corridors, [illegible], &c. Rare Ispahan Carpets, worth 25 guineas, will be sold at 15 guineas. Some handsome smaller carpets, worth 7 guineas, will be sold at 3½ and 5 guineas. 150 Persian Art Carpets, suitable for bed rooms and breakfast rooms, will also be sold at 25s. to 45s.
HOWELL and JAMES (Limited), 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street, [illegible], Charles-street, Waterloo-place.

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CLOAKS, COSTUMES, &c.

EMBROIDERED ROBES in [illegible]

NEW TIGHT-FITTING ULSTERS [illegible]

BEIGE, SERGE, and FANCY CLOTH COSTUMES, from [illegible]

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &c. [illegible]

PATTERNS and ILLUSTRATIONS POST FREE.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.
"The most Perfect Fitting Made."
[illegible]

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.
[illegible]
RICHARD FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

SHIRTS.—OLD SHIRTS REFRONTED, wristed and collar banded, [illegible].—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET, begs the public to be particular, and [illegible] FURNITURE [illegible]
Notice.—No connection with any other house of a similar name. Established a quarter of a century.
Notice.—250 is the Third Furniture Warehouse from City-road.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—Several secondhand [illegible] GEORGE LEFEVRE, [illegible]

BED-ROOM SUITES to be SOLD, a bargain; very [illegible]

FAILURE of CONTRACT.—BED-ROOM SUITES, [illegible]

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET, E.C. [illegible]

PROPERTY for SALE and WANTED.

[illegible]

BEST OFFER made this week will BUY out leases of £50 a year after payment of ground rent, taxes, and interest on private mortgage (£300). Price £350 (or offer), secured by choice terrace of 10 round brick-built four-roomed HOUSES, with long gardens, in one of the safest and best-letting neighbourhoods in North London, occupied by respectable, prompt-paying tenants (some over 10 years standing). Lease 28 years.—Cash buyers with money ready apply in first instance (by letter) to Mortgagee, care of Messrs. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

BEXLEY, Kent. FREEHOLD detached HOUSE to be SOLD, containing three reception and seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, usual domestic offices. No basement except cellars. Good matured garden, expensively laid out, greenhouse, conservatory. Price £1,350.—Apply to Selwood, Parkhurst-road, Bexley.

BONUS of £50 [illegible] to any one securing purchase for LEASE and FURNITURE of good house in town.—With real name and address to W., Keeping's, 95, Bishop's-road, Bayswater.

BROMPTON-ROAD (within few doors).—£25 cash, remainder as rent, £3 per month for 15 years, for six-roomed corner HOUSE. Lease 20 years, at a very low ground rent. Good opportunity for occupation.—B., 42, Harvey-street, Folkestone.

CAMBERWELL (near Gate).—Eight-roomed HOUSE. Long garden. Low ground rent. Lease 31 years. Price £450; £325 may remain.—Address Gate, Box 1,502, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

CAMDEN-ROAD (just off), near Athenæum.—Semi-detached RESIDENCE, 10 rooms. Good garden. Only just vacated. Now redecorated. Cost £750. Must sell, will take £450. Lease 32 years. Ground rent £6 12s. 6d.—Write immediately to Executor, 23, Amhurst-road, N.

CLAPHAM PARK. Small well-built and convenient HOUSE for SALE, containing three bed rooms, two parlours, kitchen, scullery, cellar, gas, blinds, bath room (hot and cold), two w.c.'s. Bay windows to front, also to kitchen at back looking down garden 55ft. long, full of fruit trees. Long lease. Low ground rent. Price and particulars of F. Peacock, 23, Thornbury-road, King's-road, Clapham Park.

A COMPACT VILLA RESIDENCE to be SOLD. Occupies a charming position in Holloway. Contains seven good rooms, offices, and garden. Ground lease 77 years. Rent £5 yearly. Price only £350, a bargain seldom to be met with.—Apply to Messrs. Greenway, Estate Agents, 153, Gower-street, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—For SALE, a compact RESIDENCE, on which £175 has recently been expended. Six bed chambers, hot and cold bath, drawing room 18ft. by 15ft., dining room 18ft. by 15ft., morning room, with entrance to garden stocked with choice shrubs and fruit trees. Price £425, more or less.—Apply to Walford and Wilshin, 121, Anerley-road, S.E.

CRYSTAL PALACE (near the entrance and station).—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE to be SOLD or LET. Seven bed and dressing rooms, hot and cold bath, three reception rooms, and good offices. Rent £65.—Apply to Walford and Wilshin, 121, Anerley-road (near the Palace), S.E.

DE BEAUVOIR TOWN.—£400. Paying 11 per cent.—HOUSE and SHOP, with Workshop. Let at £65. Ground rent £4. Lease 25 years. Very sound well-paying investment.—Write to L. F., Holme Lea, Dorking.

EALING.—Particulars of PROPERTIES to be SOLD or LET, situate in best parts of Ealing. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESSES for SALE and WANTED.

[illegible]

ROADSIDE and village INN, with eight acres of choice pasture and very large most productive garden. Convenient house and premises and ample outbuildings. Several clubs attached. Rent £28, nearly let off. Incoming £350, or valuation, including cows, two useful horses, two carriages, new harness, two well-bred sows, nearly 150 head of poultry, rick of choice hay, garden crops, nearly new valuable large tent, excellent household furniture, fixtures, fittings, and every requisite for business. Cause to retire.—Houghton's Business Gazette and Transfer Offices, Reading, Berks.

ROADSIDE and village Inn, with 12 acres of choice land, chiefly pasture, convenient house and premises, stabling, and ample outbuildings. Rent very moderate. Good proof trade. Incoming from £300 to £400, or valuation, including furniture, and effects. Also live and dead farming stock. Three ricks of choice hay. Capital horse, three carts, eight pigs, and 100 poultry, &c.—Houghton's Business Gazette and Transfer Offices, Reading, Berks, as above.

SMALL FAMILY, Commercial, and Private HOTEL, with free ale and stout licence. Established over 50 years. Changed hands once in 30 years. Situate close to main entrance of three railway stations, large horse repository, extensive markets, &c. Most convenient house of 15 rooms and ample domestic offices, garden, and yard. Rent on lease only £30 a year. Incoming £450, or fair valuation, including excellent furniture, fixtures, trade requisites, and effects. Profit of trade £800 to £1,000 a year at large profits. Could be largely increased. Serious illness cause of leaving. Would suit well a gentleman's servant.—"Houghton's Business Gazette" and Transfer Offices, Reading, Berks, as above.

VILLAGE INN, free for wines and spirits, with small let out and good hauling business and dairy attached. Most convenient premises, stabling, and ample outbuildings. Good garden and meadow. Rent very moderate. Same hands 32 years. Incoming by valuation only, about £250, for all furniture, fixtures, and effects; also six horses, eight carts, waggonette, eight sets of harness, three cows, &c. There are three good livings here.—"Houghton's Business Gazette" and Transfer Offices, Reading, Berks, as above.

HOTELS and PUBLIC HOUSES for DISPOSAL.—Messrs. WILLIAM T. DAY and CO.'S LIST may be obtained at the Auction Offices, 47, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

DURRANT'S FAMILY HOTEL, Manchester-square, for DISPOSAL, fully licensed. Held on free lease, at a low rental. Many years in same hands. Large and aristocratic connection, and genuine proof trade. Cash £4,000.—Personal application only to the vendor's agents, William T. Day and Co., 47, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

FAMILY HOTEL, Eastbourne.—Messrs. WILLIAM T. DAY and CO. have for DISPOSAL a first-class family hotel, held on long free lease and fully licensed. The premises are beautifully situated, close to the sea, and possession can be arranged with £1,500 cash.—Apply at the Auctioneers' Offices, 47, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

[illegible]

FANCY DRAPERY and MILLINERY BUSINESS for DISPOSAL. Good position, main road, densely populated district. Low rent. Stock optional. Splendid opportunity for a pushing man with small capital. Low price for fixtures.—Address F., Box 1,557, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street.

FANCY and JEWELLERY BUSINESS for SALE, in one of the best and leading thoroughfares of London doing a high-class and profitable trade, with large connection. Established 40 years. Never changed hands. Takings for last 10 years, about £36,000, with good profits. About £3,500 cash required to purchase complete.—Address E. K., Box 1,508, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

[illegible]

PARTNERSHIP.—Junior partner WANTED, by a merchant. Turnover near £20,000 a year. £1,500 required. Very exceptional opening.—Mr. Watt, Partnership Agent, 60a, Paternoster-row.

[illegible]

PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LAND, HOUSES, SHOPS, and OFFICES.

[illegible]

BOARD and RESIDENCE—APARTMENTS.

[illegible]

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior), 7 and 8, Porchester-gardens, W., close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, Queen's-road station, and omnibus to all parts. Drawing, writing, smoking, recreation, billiard, and bath rooms. Large drawing room vacant.—Proprietress.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior), near the Exhibition, Albert Hall, Museums, and the park, and close to Gloucester-road station.—Mrs. Ellis Browne, 113, Cromwell-road, S.W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with comfort and elegance (per day or week), at Thrale Hall, Streatham, London's healthiest suburb. Unequalled table d'hôte, under experienced chef. Noble reception, reading, billiard, recreation, and smoking rooms. Lawn and asphalted tennis courts, weekly tournaments. Entertainments.

GOOD BOARD, in a private family, in Kensington. Every comfort. Moderate terms. References exchanged.—42, Warwick-gardens, S.W.

HASTINGS.—BOARD and RESIDENCE. Near sea and station. Very healthy position. Liberal table. Beautiful piano. Terms 30s. a week.—Clifton House, Braybrooke-road.

HASTINGS.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, close to station and sea. Liberal table. Terms moderate. From Saturday to Monday 12s. 6d.—Apply to Mrs. Simpson, 6, Havelock-road, Hastings.

HOME in the country offered by elderly lady to suitable companion, who would be willing to give slight assistance in household duties. Small remuneration required for board, &c.—Mrs. Harrison, The Firs, Breaston, Derby.

HOME for STUDENTS.—Young ladies studying at the Royal Academy of Music or schools of Art received as boarders, on moderate terms. Direct omnibus service. References exchanged. B. A., 16, Edith-road, West Kensington.

INTEMPERANCE and NARCOTISM.—Private HOME for those wishing to overcome the propensity. Extensive grounds. Recreations.—Apply to Principal, Kingswood Park, near Bristol. Medical Adviser, Hy. Grace, L.R.C.P.

JERMYN-STREET, St. James's.—Most elegantly furnished CHAMBERS to be LET, for three months from Oct. 1, during owner's absence abroad, consisting of large and handsome sitting room, two bed rooms (separate), water-closet, bath, &c. Piano. Standing for three horses opposite can be acquired if desired.—Apply to Omega, care of Bates, Hendy, and Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.

MARGATE.—BOARD RESIDENCE. House faces open country, sea 10 minutes. 25s.—Church, Thorne's Library, High-street.

MARGATE (facing sea).—BOARD RESIDENCE. Every room commanding sea and land views. Sanitary arrangements good. Terms moderate.—16, Marine-terrace.

NOW open, a small seaside HOME, close to the sea, at Walton-on-Naze, Essex, for recruiting the health of persons of small means. Real comfort for moderate charges.—Apply to Lady Superintendent, Ivy Chimneys, Witham, Essex.

PARK-LANE HOUSE.—Superior BOARD and RESIDENCE from two guineas inclusive. First-class cuisine. Drawing room overlooking Hyde Park.—Mrs. M. T. Ward, 12, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE, in private family, for City gentleman. Comfortable bed room. Three minutes from rail and tram. Piano, gas, home comforts. Terms moderate.—Alpha, 24, Southwold-road, Upper Clapton.

PUTNEY.—Comfortably FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for City gentleman. Near S.W. Railway. Piano. Bath (h.c.). Terms moderate. Bicycle accommodation.—Penrhyn, Schubert-road.

RAMSGATE.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, from 25s. 6d. weekly, 3s. 6d. per day. Saturday to Monday 17s. 6d. Near sea. Piano. Dinner six p.m. Stamp.—42, Royal-road, West-cliff.

REGENT'S PARK (overlooking), near station and City 'bus.—BED and SITTING ROOMS communicating. Good cooking and attendance. Moderate terms.—L., 20, Portland-terrace, N.W.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS (best in London) to be LET, comfortably FURNISHED, for gentlemen, 10s. 6d. to 21s. weekly. Good attendance. No extras.—Call or address Proprietor, Imperial Club-chambers, 1, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

RICHMOND.—Comfortable HOME for gentlemen, in a lady's house. Gardens. Bath room. 21s. to 25s. a week.—Address Richmond, Box 4,367, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

ROOMS to be LET, at 7s. each per week, in first-class City hotel, with use of reading, smoking, and coffee rooms.—Address Rooms, Box 4,354, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SOUTH NORWOOD.—Superior FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Suit young married couple. Good piano. Three minutes from station, 17 to London Bridge. Terms moderate.

PIANOS and ORGANS.—D'Almaine and Co.: Re Senior Partner's decease.—Absolute SALE, previous to new partnership.—Pianos (cottages), eight guineas, 10 guineas, &c. Organs by all the great makers from 4½ to 100 guineas. Easy terms. N.B.—As an inducement to persons residing in the country the following offer is made, viz., to pay the railway return fare of any purchaser of an instrument exceeding 10 guineas within 200 miles of London. The following 6 advertisements will give some idea of the bargains offered. Any instrument exchanged free.

PIANO, 12 guineas (list price 30 guineas). Student's model, full compass, very strongly made, adapted for hard practice, metal plate, &c. Warranted for 10 years.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PIANO, 14 guineas (list price 36 guineas). Splendid trichord cottage, steel plate, outside action, full compass, in beautifully figured walnut-wood case. Warranted for 10 years.—T. D'Almaine (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PIANO, 18 guineas (list price 45 guineas). Iron-framed cottage, full-compass, trichord throughout, celeste pedal, and all latest improvements. 10 years' warranty.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PIANO, 20 guineas (list price 60 guineas), Upright Grand. This is of the finest possible manufacture. It will bear the inspection of a connoisseur. Steel framed, overstrung, &c.—T. D'Almaine and Co., 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGAN, 4½ guineas (list price 9 guineas). Knee swell, &c., very strongly finished, beautifully voiced reeds. Marvellous value. 10 years' warranty.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGAN, 9 guineas (list price 21 guineas). Splendid instrument, with nine stops, knee swell, &c., polished walnut case. Sweet yet powerful tone.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGAN, by Bell and Co. 25 guineas (list price 50 guineas). 11 stops, two couplers, knee swell and grand organ, four sets of reeds, &c. Warranted for 10 years.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGANS (four), two manuals and pedals, by Bell, Doherty, &c. Prices 40, 45, 50, and 60 guineas (list prices 90, 95, 100, and 120 guineas).—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

FURNITURE.—Whole house or part WANTED to purchase, for immediate cash.—T., 1, Station-road, Finsbury Park, N.

GREENHOUSE WANTED, secondhand, moveable, span roof, about 12ft. by 8ft.—Apply by letter, giving full description, to H. L. Clark, Waterloo Wine Stores, Waterloo Terminus, S.E.

TIN SCRAP WANTED. State quantity available regularly. Also other waste products suitable for chemical treatment.—Address full particulars Scrap, Box 3,988, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

WASTE PAPER, Waste Paper, Waste Paper.—Old Parchment PURCHASED in any quantities. Old ledgers, newspapers, magazines, books, letters, invoices, &c. All papers destroyed, being reduced to pulp for manufacture. Vans collect daily. Price list on application. Country parcels, booked "Waste paper, per goods train," receive prompt attention.—Philips, Mills, and Co., Irongate Wharves, Praed-street, Paddington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTION. INVENTION.—If you have an idea for an invention, patent it for a trifling cost. Good novelty bought. All particulars free from Rayner and Cassell, Patent Agents, 43, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A CANVASSER for advertisements WANTED. Must have experience and good references, and have connections with large firms.—Apply by letter only, stating qualifications and references, to the Anglo-Colonial Letter Company (Limited), 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

A GENTLEMAN educated for the medical profession, or who has been engaged as pharmaceutical chemist, may hear of congenial and remunerative EMPLOYMENT by addressing T. M., Box 4,000, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-st.

A GOOD COOK WANTED, for Tonbridge Wells. Dairy and baking. French cooking. Personal character.—S. T., 24, Cavendish-place, Eastbourne.

A JUNIOR ASSISTANT or IMPROVER WANTED, in a Berlin wool and art needlework establishment, N.E. district. Address, with full particulars, age, experience, &c., C. D., care of Atkinson's News Agency, King-street, Tower-hill.

A PLAIN COOK WANTED. Good character. Wages £17, all found. Comfortable home. Housemaid kept.—Apply personally at 43, Granville Park, Lewisham.

A RELIABLE CLERK WANTED, for order office. With good knowledge of hardware trade. Clear writer. Not over 30. Good salary to superior man. Address, enclosing copies of references, stating salary required, Hardware, Box 3,976, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

APPRENTICE. Tea, Grocery, and Provisions (indoors). One from the country not objected to.—Apply, by letter only, to Nicholson and Co., Tea Merchants, 18, Hilton-terrace, Fulham-road, London, S.W.

ASSISTANT WANTED, by a London agent in the pottery and glass trade, to solicit orders and serve in show rooms. Must thoroughly understand the business. A pushing and active young man indispensable. All communications treated in confidence.—Address Pottery, Box 4,022, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

AUCTIONEERS' CANVASSERS WANTED, in London and suburbs, for the Eastern and Southern Counties Estates Exchange, New Broad-street House, E.C.

AUTHORSHIP.—Messrs. DIGBY and LONG, Publishers, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C., are prepared to receive and give careful consideration to all MSS. intended for publication in volume form.

BARMAID.—WANTED, an experienced young lady, for country hotel. Liberal salary to one competent.—Address H., Box 4,036, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

BARMAID, energetic, to take charge of a large bar of an hotel, sea-side. Permanency. Another kept. Character must bear the strictest investigation. Aged not under 30.—Apply, with full particulars, stating wages, to A. B., care of Adams and Francis, Advertising Agents, 59, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

BILLIARD MARKER WANTED, who understands waiting. Apply, between ten and eleven a.m., at 17, Hanover-square, W.

BOOKKEEPER (ASSISTANT).—WANTED, a competent bookkeeper for the office of a public company.—Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Cabinet, care of Grenvill, 11, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT, and take charge of stores.—WANTED, a highly respectable, domesticated, and well-conducted young lady, about 25 years of age. Must be well recommended. Salary £30 to commence.—Apply personally, between two and four, at Bolton-mansions Hotel, South Kensington.

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—An experienced young lady WANTED, about 25. Must be a good saleswoman and stockkeeper.—A letter, enclosing carte, P. B., care of Advertising Offices, 161, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

BOOT TRADE.—WANTED, a SHOPMAN. One well used to the same trade.—Apply to G. Frith, 47, Newington-causeway, after three o'clock.

BOOT TRADE.—TRAVELLER WANTED, with good connection, to cover North and South Wales, South Midlands, and South of England.—Address Boots, Box 3,961, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

BUTCHERS' BOOKKEEPER WANTED. One thoroughly competent for first-class business. Highest references indispensable.—Collingwood and Co., 16, Bishop's-road, W.

CABINET TRADE. Energetic and experienced young man WANTED, as TRAVELLER for London and suburbs.—Apply by letter, with full particulars, to M. N. 616, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall-street.

CABINETMAKER and UPHOLSTERER.—WANTED, a good hand, as above, capable of taking oversight in front shop.—Apply by letter to L., care of Messrs. Terry and Co., 6, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

CANADA.—VACANCIES for young gentlemen to LEARN FARMING without the payment of exorbitant premiums. Pupils receive pay while learning. Particulars free.—Address H. Howlin, 23, High-street, Sheffield.

CHEF WANTED, for a West-end establishment. Single handed. A good all-round man, who understands Continental cooking in all its branches.—Address, with full particulars, C., Box 4,033, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

CLERK WANTED, aged 17 to 20. Must write well, with knowledge of accounts preferred.—Write, with reference, to T. B., Brown's Advertising Offices, Little George-street, S.W.

CLERK WANTED. Must be quick at figures and excellent writer. Salary 16s. week.—62, Commercial-street, E.

CLERK, used to plate-glass trade. Good character indispensable. Address Plate, Box 3,952, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, for a drapery establishment, a respectable woman, about 30. Wages £16, and all found. Personal application at 207, High-street, Camden Town.

HOUSEMAID-ATTENDANT WANTED, to do ordinary house work, wait at table, and occasionally take charge of a lady for an hour or two. Good character. State wages.—Mrs. Lovegrove, Hythe, Kent.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID WANTED (thorough), in small family. Housemaid kept.—Apply, stating age, wages, and full particulars, to Mrs. Hooper, Glenn Mount, Sutton, Surrey.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED, for a wine and spirit merchant's office. Must write well and be quick at figures.—Apply, by letter only, to B. J., Box 601, Willing's Advertising Offices, 125, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED, for entering desk, also Junior Salesman.—Apply, by letter, to Stapley and Smith, 125, London-wall, E.C.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED. Must be quick at figures and a good penman.—Apply by letter, stating age and salary required, to G. P. 616, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall-street.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED, just leaving school preferred.—Apply (first floor), at 165, Regent-street, W.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED in life office. Age under 16. Good writing indispensable, with knowledge of shorthand preferred.—Address C., Box 4,016, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED, aged about 15. Must write a good hand, be quick at figures; also a sharp lad for office.—Apply by letter to S. H. Johnson and Co., Engineering Works, Stratford.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED. German preferred, especially if with some knowledge of the paper trade.—Apply, with full particulars, to D. W., 60, Bartholomew-close, E.C.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED (Volontaire). Well up in German, and if possible French.—State age and full particulars to W. E. F. 828, Deacon's Advertising Offices, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

JUNIOR CLERK.—WANTED, an intelligent, active youth in a City office. Must be quick and accurate. One just left school preferred. Aged 16 to 17.—Apply, in own handwriting, stating age and qualification, to B. A., care of Crossley, Moir, and Co., 57, Coleman-street, E.C.

JUNIOR CLERK, about 18 years of age, WANTED, in merchant's office. Three years' agreement. Salary £10 first year, £20 second, £30 third.—Apply by letter, Housekeeper, 21, Old Broad-street.

LAD (country preferred) WANTED, to serve in the bar. Previous knowledge of the trade not necessary.—Apply at eleven o'clock this morning at 77, London-road, Southwark.

LADY ATTENDANT WANTED, in West-end show rooms. Must have thorough knowledge of designing and needlework, a good saleswoman, and genteel in appearance and manners. Unexceptionable references required.—Address Ability, Box 3,951, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

LADY BOOKKEEPERS QUALIFIED by a practical accountant to meet the growing demand for trained lady clerks.—Apply for prospectus to Robert Scarlett, 9, King Edward-street, Newgate-street, E.C.

LAUNDRYMAID (Under), in large boys' school. A strong young woman, not afraid of work. Must wash and iron well. All plain work. Wages £14, rising to £18, all found. Holidays, a week at Christmas, and a fortnight in August.—Address, stating age, &c., W. C. C., care of Mr. Scruby, Ongar, Essex.

LAW.—WANTED, by a Lincoln's Inn firm, a CLERK (unadmitted), to undertake their contentious business, under slight supervision.—Apply by letter, stating qualifications and salary required, to X., care of Mr. Brown, Law Stationer, 23, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

LAW.—WANTED, a BOY. Some previous knowledge. Good writer. Shorthand preferred.—Apply by letter, with salary to X. A., May's Advertising Offices, 159, Piccadilly.

LITHO ARTIST WANTED, for fixed fashion work.—Address Artist, Box 3,985, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

YOUTH WANTED, in wholesale warehouse. No premium required, but no salary first six months.—Congon, 5, Great Tower-street, E.C.

YOUTH WANTED, from school preferred, old-established auctioneer's office. Small premium, to be returned as salary. Good opportunity.—Apply, in own handwriting, to A. B., 26, Queen's-terrace, N.W.

YOUTH, with taste for drawing, WANTED, as pupil in architect's office.—Apply by letter to Messrs. Batham and Co., 25, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

YOUTHS and YOUNG LADIES, between school life and business, should acquire SHORTHAND, typewriting, bookkeeping, business hand, and the duties performed by junior and senior clerks. Our practically trained pupils are sought by business men, and obtain the best appointments. Prospectus post free.—Business Training College and Metropolitan School of Shorthand (Limited), 27, Chancery-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A BONUS of £5 offered by advertiser for securing him CLERKSHIP. Knows French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and English.—Address Bonus, Box 3,921, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A FOREIGNER (25), speaking French, German, and a little English, having a thorough good experience of grocery and ironmongery, wants a SITUATION. London or country.—Erhard, 106, Park-street, Camden Town.

A GENTLEMAN, late managing clerk in export merchant's office, through cessation of business, seeks an ENGAGEMENT. Good accountant, experienced in all matters of shipping, and thoroughly conversant with every detail of general office work. Highest references.—Address H. B., Box 4,004, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, who has served the Indian Government for more than 20 years, seeks EMPLOYMENT in a college, or large public school, as teacher of Oriental languages—Urdu, Persian, Hindi, Punjabi, and Pushtu. The highest references can be given.—Address Hafiz, Box 4,018, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 28, requires a POSITION in wholesale or manufacturer's drapery warehouse. 11 years' first-class experience, as salesman, among home and shipping buyers.—Address F., Box 4,070, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-st.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to REPRESENT in the South-Eastern Counties a firm of tea and coffee merchants. Security.—Beta, 62, Tyrrell-road, East Dulwich.

A LADY pianist, A.R.A.M., able to accompany and play or sing well at sight, wishes an ENGAGEMENT to assist at choral practices or to conduct a sight singing class.—For particulars, A. M., 92, Albany-street, Regent's Park.

A LADY seeks ENGAGEMENT, as useful companion or housekeeper where servant is kept. Thoroughly domesticated. Small salary if comfortable home.—Address M., St. Lawrence Dene, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Good junior hands WANTED, quick at wrapping.—John Rose and Co., 178-9, Shoreditch.

TO MANTLE MAKERS.—WANTED, experienced cutter and competent to manage work room.—Apply at 35, Carter-lane, E.C. (First floor.)

TO OILMEN.—WANTED, a young married man, to manage a branch.—Apply personally to Walton, Hassell, and Port, Spring-place, Kentish Town.

TO OILMEN'S MANAGERS.—WANTED, young married man, to manage branch. None need apply without first-class references.—Hastings and Kettle, 187, Kingsland-road, N.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The London College of Architecture.—Established for the professional education of architects and surveyors. Next Term commences Sept 17. VACANCY for two RESIDENT STUDENTS.—For prospectuses apply to Directors, 76, Torrington-square, W.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A veterinary surgeon, with an extensive mixed practice in the West Midlands, has a VACANCY for a well-educated youth as indoor PUPIL.—For terms apply to G. R., 162, Corve-street, Ludlow.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Stuart, Sons, and Co. have a VACANCY for a youth as APPRENTICE to the wholesale drapery trade. Sleep out.—37, Old Change, E.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, two well-educated girls, good appearance, aged about 16, as APPRENTICES to large fancy drapery and ladies' outfitting business. A small premium required.—Apply to Manager, 15, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.

TO TAILORS and others.—A VACANCY occurs in high-class trade for young man, about 18, to learn the cutting and routine of the business.—Letters only to G., Monument Station-buildings, King William-street, E.C.

TO TAILORS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, for an exclusively order trade in Geneva, a young man capable of serving customers and assisting the principal in the cutting room.—Apply, with photo and stating terms, to Lammers, 26, Grand Quai, Geneva.

TO TAILORS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a young man, of good address (about 25), as window-dresser and to attend to door.—William Smith and Co., Aldgate.

TO TAILORS' CUTTERS.—WANTED, at once, an experienced general cutter for half-days and evenings. Full time and a permanency guaranteed. First week in November.—Apply personally, 169, Westminster Bridge-road.

TO TAILORS' FOREMEN.—WANTED, an intelligent and experienced man as general cutter in a West-end firm. Must be smart in appearance and accustomed to wait on gentlemen.—Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to A. B., care of Messrs. Gagniere and Co., 35, Golden-square, W.

TO YOUNG GOVERNESSES who require SITUATIONS.—Any young lady, from 18 to 25, by joining Miss DACKE'S Governess Class for a year, can, through her recommendation, procure a situation in a school or family, with a salary varying from £20 to £40 per annum. This is genuine.—Apply for prospectus and testimonials to Miss Dacke, Queen's Medallist, F.E.I.S., F.S.Sc., Stratford Abbey College, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.—The Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., Brainers'-buildings, [illegible]-street, Barbican, London, E.C. The largest and oldest Tobacconists' Outfitters in the world.

TRAVELLER WANTED. One who has a connection in Kent and Sussex amongst first-class grocers and confectioners, and who could take up a commission for the sale of jams, marmalade, and confectionery for a London manufacturer.—Address A. B. C., Box 4,003, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

TRAVELLER WANTED, with first-class connection amongst town and suburban confectioners.—Address Importer, Box 3,998, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

TRAVELLER WANTED, with good sound connection, for Smithfield Provision House, where no other traveller is at present employed. Undeniable references indispensable.—Write, stating terms and experience, to H., 1, Camberwell New-road, S.E.

CLERK (aged 30).—Advertiser having had great experience in office duties, seeks SITUATION. Good correspondent, accountant. Highest references. Salary not under [illegible] per annum. Address C. F. H., 23, Ledford-road, Edmonton, W.

CLERK, disengaged (four years), desires additional EMPLOYMENT. Good bookkeeper, correspondent, secretary, &c.—R., Box 1,160, 407, Strand, W.C.

CLERK, Secretary, or Position of Trust. Permanency. Aged 26. Energetic, abstainer. Excellent references.—Address C., 6, The Parade, Forest-hill, S.E.

DANCING.—A young lady requires RE-ENGAGEMENT as assistant. Can play dance music. Has slight knowledge of calisthenics.—S. F. H., 229, Malpas-road, New-cross.

DRAPERY.—RE-ENGAGEMENT WANTED, by advertiser, in dress department, 7½ years' experience. Aged 21. Good references.—Draper, Hill Front, Elham, Canterbury.

DRESSMAKERS and DRAPERS can generally engage thoroughly trained ASSISTANTS and IMPROVERS by applying at the Scientific Dress-Cutting Association, 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London, W.

DRESSMAKING.—Young lady desires SITUATION in West-end establishment. Six years' experience. Would take small salary in a good house, indoors.—Address Miss F. Johnson, Headless-cross, Redditch.

DRESSMAKING.—Lady requires the MANAGEMENT of a business. Has had great experience in large West-end houses, both in show and work rooms.—C. M. Haywood, Holmes' Library, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square.

DRUG TRADE.—ENGAGEMENT WANTED by a qualified chemist as TRAVELLER. Aged 32. Good experience of the trade. Could introduce pharmaceutical specialities to the medical profession. Cash security if required.—Address Mamnie, Box 299, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Walsingham House, Piccadilly, W.

FAMILIES requiring HOUSEMAIDS, Parlourmaids, and Cooks of a respectable class will just now find numbers of these waiting daily at the Agency for Servants, Soho Bazaar, 77, Oxford-street, W.

FIVE POUNDS offered by advertiser for BERTH as under steward on good liner. Aged 22.—Address E. W., 107, Falcon-road, Battersea.

FRANCE.—Smart, energetic young Englishman desires SITUATION in Paris. Fair knowledge of French. Experienced in egg, butter, and poultry trades. Highest references. Moderate salary.—Address J. M., 8, Connaught-road, West Brighton.

FURNISHING and CARPETS.—ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED by a thoroughly experienced man (single), at [illegible]. Would take management of branch or department requiring working up. Practical knowledge of upholstery, estimates, &c.—Address J., 20, Castle-street, Battersea, S.W.

FURNITURE and CARPETS.—WANTED, by young man, aged 20, SITUATION as assistant.—F. M., 65, Burgate-street, Canterbury.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.—Pushing man requires SITUATION. Good references. Aged [illegible].—Address Sales, Box 4,027, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

GROCERS, &c.—WANTED, by advertiser, SITUATION to drive, solicit, assist at counter, and make himself generally useful. Good references. Apply to B. C., care of Ward and Co., Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bedford-hill-road, Balham, S.W.

GROCERY.—Young man (21) desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as first or second hand in country house. Tall. References will bear strict investigation.—C. Shipley, 135, Brighton-road, Croydon.

HOTELS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT as manageress, by a lady practically experienced in the routine of first-class hotels. High references.—Address Mrs. H., 1, Chilworth-street, Hyde Park, London.

HOUSEKEEPER or LADY HELP to gentleman or family (adults), where servant is kept. Good cook and [illegible]. Has had many years' practical experience in domestic duties. Reference.—Address L., 78, King's-road, Chelsea.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Beulah-hill House, Croydon.—A delightful Freehold Modern Residence, most substantially built of brick, with stone dressings and handsomely carved Gothic window heads, standing in its own grounds and with well-timbered paddocks, possessing extensive frontages, and containing in all about seven acres, situate on the summit of Beulah-hill, 350ft. above sea level, in one of the healthiest and best parts of Croydon. [illegible] In the occupation of the owner, but with possession. Also, in a separate lot, the small ornamentally-built Freehold Cottage, situate at the corner of the Beulah-hill and Southbridge roads, in close proximity to the above residence.

MESSRS. DANIEL WATNEY and SONS will SELL the above FREEHOLD PROPERTY by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at two o'clock precisely, in one or more lots. [illegible] of the Auctioneers, 13, Poultry, E.C.

Canonbury.—No. 8, Alwyne-place, situate only a short distance from either Highbury or Canonbury Stations on the North London Railway, close to Canonbury Tower, and comprising a capital Leasehold Residence, containing six bed and dressing rooms, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms and domestic offices; with good garden. Let to a capital tenant at £60 per annum.

MESSRS. DANIEL WATNEY and SONS will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13 next, at two o'clock precisely.—Particulars of Messrs. Lucas and Son, Solicitors, 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C., and of the Auctioneers, 13, Poultry, E.C.

On View.—Sale To-morrow.—Oxenham's Auction Rooms, 137 and 138, Oxford-street.—The costly Appointments of the reception rooms, library, and best bed rooms, at No. 28, Eaton-square and Stubbie Hall; also the valuable paintings, chests of plate, plated articles, books, a capital double Brougham, a nearly new Victoria, harness, and a variety of effects, by order of the Mortgagees.

MESSRS. TOOTH and TOOTH (late Oxenham) will remove and SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, as above, TO-MORROW, at twelve o'clock precisely, handsome ITALIAN and OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, [illegible]

MESSRS. HAMPTON and SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, as above, on MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 10, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, [illegible]

MESSRS. DENNANT and STOPHER will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the BROADWAY AUCTION MART, [illegible]

MESSRS. S. WALKER and RUNTZ will SELL the above PROPERTIES by AUCTION, at the MART, [illegible]

MESSRS. HARRIS and ELSDEN have been instructed to SELL, at their AUCTION ROOMS, [illegible] THIS DAY [illegible]

MESSRS. JACOBS and SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, [illegible]

MESSRS. R. TOMLINSON and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, THIS DAY, Sept. 6, [illegible] the STOCK and PLANT of a BUILDING MATERIALS DEALER, [illegible]

MESSRS. R. TOMLINSON and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at the BLACK HORSE HOTEL, [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

WESTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Friday), Sept. 7, at two, FIXTURES, FITTINGS of a CHEESEMONGER'S SHOP, [illegible]

MESSRS. WESTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at one, on the PREMISES, as above, [illegible]

MESSRS. THOMAS and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, [illegible] EVENING, Sept. 6, at seven o'clock, a collection of OIL PAINTINGS and WATERCOLOUR DRAWINGS [illegible]

MESSRS. ASH and EDWARDS will SELL by AUCTION, at their LARGE ROOMS, [illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible] the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

MESSRS. SLADE and BUTLER will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 12, at one o'clock, [illegible]

MESSRS. E. K. CROUCHER and CO. will SELL, at the MART, on SEPT. 12, at one, the following: [illegible]

MESSRS. SKARDON and SONS are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, [illegible] at the COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, [illegible] QUARRIES, [illegible]

MESSRS. DENT and DALLAS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible] the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

MESSRS. NEWBON and HARDING will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the MART, THIS DAY (Thursday), at two precisely.—Particulars at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, [illegible]

MESSRS. PORTER and WATT will SELL by AUCTION, THIS DAY, at two o'clock, superior INDIAN, Turkey, [illegible] and Axminster CARPETS, [illegible]

Addiscombe and Mitcham-common.—Valuable Freehold and Leasehold Investments.

MESSRS. H. BOWDITCH and CO. are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the GREYHOUND HOTEL, Croydon, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1888, at seven o'clock p.m., the following PROPERTIES:

ADDISCOMBE.—In two lots.—Seven Leasehold Houses, Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31, Nicholson-road and Nos. 62, 64, and 66, Grant-road. Held on lease for 89 years unexpired at moderate ground rents, and producing a gross rental of £127 [illegible] per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Hart and Follett, Town Hall-chambers, Borough High-street, S.E.

MITCHAM-COMMON.—Four well-built Freehold Cottages, known as 1, 2, 3, and 4, Dean's-cottages, Mitcham-common. Let, and producing a gross rental of £52 [illegible] per annum.—Solicitor, Thos. Lovell, Esq., Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Solicitor; at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon; and of the Auctioneers, 60, George-street, Croydon.

By order of Executors.—Mitcham, within 17 minutes' walk of Mitcham Junction Station, on the L.B. and S.C. Ry.

MESSRS. H. BOWDITCH and CO. are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the GREYHOUND HOTEL, Croydon, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1888, at seven o'clock p.m., six capital LEASEHOLD COTTAGES, with bay windows, known as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Cecil-terrace, Bond's-lane, Mitcham. Held for a term of 83 years unexpired, at a moderate ground rent. All let, and producing a gross rental of £70 [illegible] per annum.—Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. Morris, Allens, and Chapman, Solicitors, 23, Bedford-row, London, W.C.; at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon; and of the Auctioneers, 60, George-street, Croydon.

By order of Trustees.—East Croydon.—Valuable Leasehold Property, for occupation or investment, centrally situate, within three minutes walk of New and East (main line), and seven of West Croydon Stations.

MESSRS. H. BOWDITCH and SON are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the GREYHOUND HOTEL, Croydon, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1888, at seven o'clock p.m., a well-built LEASEHOLD semi-detached RESIDENCE, known as Latrobe, [illegible]-road, Croydon, containing six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices. Let at the inadequate rental of £46 per annum for three years, from Sept. 29, 1885. Held on lease for 77 years to run, at a moderate ground rent. Possession can be had on completion of the purchase.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. Knocker, Knocker, and Holcroft, Solicitors, Sevenoaks, Kent; at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon; and of the Auctioneers, 60, George-street, Croydon.

By order of the Mortgagees, whose reserves will be fixed simply to cover their advances. Payment in nine years. Free conveyances.—Wilmington, near Dartford.—Highfield Estate.—Five one-acre plots, two detached 10-roomed Houses, Freehold Ground Rents (£25 [illegible]), and 73 lots of Freehold Building Land, having 25ft. frontages to parish roads and over 200ft. deep. Very suitable for small houses and garden allotments, including six shop lots and a tavern lot.

MESSRS. WHITTINGHAM and SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the BULL HOTEL, Dartford, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1888, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, the above PROPERTIES.—Plans, particulars, and conditions of sale may be obtained at the place of sale; of J. Merrick Head, Esq., Solicitor, Reigate, Surrey; and of the Auctioneers, 2, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

Woodford.—The Woodlands.

MESSRS. WHITTINGHAM and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, 1888, at one o'clock each day, the superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising bed-room suites, handsome mahogany wardrobe, duchesse dressing table, double washstands, brass and iron bedsteads, walnut cottage piano (good condition), drawing-room suite (in blue velvet), mahogany couch and dining chairs (in morocco), some fine oil paintings, handsome chimney mirrors, vases and candelabras, kitchen utensils and entire contents of residence.—Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 2, Billiter-street, E.C.

By order of the Owner, leaving London. [illegible]

MESSRS. PHILLIPS and DYER will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, Sept. 11, the high-class FURNITURE, at the above RESIDENCE, [illegible]

MESSRS. DIXON and CO. have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW, Sept. 7, 1888, at QUEEN'S-ROAD, Finsbury Park, the whole of the FIXTURES [illegible]

MESSRS. JEFFRIES will submit to AUCTION, at the ROSE HOTEL, Folkestone, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, [illegible] LEASEHOLD PUBLIC HOUSE, [illegible]

MESSRS. TOWERS, WILLIAMSON, and ELLIS will SELL, on the PREMISES, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at one o'clock precisely.—On view day preceding, and catalogues of the Auctioneers, [illegible]

Notice of Sale by Private Treaty.

MR. FRANK HARDS begs to notify that he has now privately SOLD the valuable REVERSIONARY INTEREST in the FREEHOLD MARKET GARDEN and FARM LANDS of 260 acres in the parishes of South Ockendon and Aveley, Essex.—5, Church-street, Greenwich, S.E.

MR. FRANK HARDS will SELL at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at two o'clock, in lots, as follows: [illegible]

CHARLTON.—By order of Executors of the late Mrs. Stamper. [illegible]

DEPTFORD.—Freehold Business Premises, near the Broadway. [illegible]

HATCHAM PARK.—An attractive corner Residence, [illegible]

DEPTFORD.—Profitable Freehold Property, [illegible]

MR. CHAS. WILLIAMS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, THIS DAY, at one o'clock precisely, the well-made FURNITURE, [illegible]

MR. H. W. ILES will SELL by AUCTION, in a MARQUEE on the ESTATE, on MONDAY, Sept. 10, [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

MR. F. W. CHARD will SELL by AUCTION, at the KING'S ARMS HOTEL, Peckham-rye, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 7.30 sharp, the following PROPERTIES: [illegible]

Coachmaker's Stock in Trade.

MR. E. T. DAVIS is instructed by the Proprietor, [illegible] to SELL by AUCTION, [illegible] on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, 1888, [illegible] CARRIAGES [illegible]

MR. ALFRED E. MEDINA will SELL the above by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7.30 sharp, at the FULHAM AUCTION MART, Broadway, Walham-green. Sales every Monday and Friday Evening.

MR. H. G. BETTS has received instructions from the owner, [illegible] to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888, at two o'clock precisely, the superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, [illegible]

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his GREAT ROOMS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, TO-MORROW (Friday), Sept. 7, at half-past twelve precisely, CAMERAS and LENSES [illegible]

MR. WALTER HALL will offer to AUCTION, at the PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL, Wimbledon, on TUESDAY NEXT, Sept. 11, at seven p.m., three valuable PLOTS of BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

MR. JAMES HARDS will SELL by AUCTION, at 204, ESSEX-ROAD, Islington, 200 lots of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—Catalogues on application.

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, at the BELMONT WHARF, York-road, King's-cross, THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, STOCK of a FIREWOOD MERCHANT, two horses, five vans, and office furniture.—Auction Offices, 107, Cannon-street, E.C.

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, as above, [illegible] lots of genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, [illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, as above.

EDMUND ROBINS and HINE (of 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall), at TAYLOR'S AUCTION ROOMS, [illegible] on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, at one o'clock precisely each day.

THE AUCTION COMPANY (established 1879) will SELL the above at 41, GREAT EASTERN-STREET, Shoreditch, E.C., THIS DAY (Thursday), commencing at twelve precisely.

South London Auction Mart, Boyson-road, Camberwell-gate, S.E.

SMITH, BOHUN, and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at seven, THIS EVENING, 350 lots of UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, &c., men's, women's, and children's wearing apparel, bed and table linen, blankets, jewellery, clocks, and miscellaneous effects.—On view. Catalogues ready.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—On SATURDAY NEXT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, the property of a gentleman, a handsome roan GELDING, about 15.1, rising seven, quiet to ride and drive, and a good hunter.—On view.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

STAPLETON'S REPOSITORY.—SALES by AUCTION EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12.30. Horses, carriages, &c., received daily. Sales and Valuations in town and country.—Bishopsgate Without, City. Estab. 1862.

STAPLETON'S.—This Day.—Artillery Horses.—By AUCTION, without reserve, by order of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, eight serviceable HORSES, from the Royal Artillery, Woolwich.—On view until sale.—Bishopsgate Without, City.

STAPLETON'S.—This Day.—Tramway Horses.—By AUCTION, without reserve, by order of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, 14 useful HORSES, direct from work.—On view until sale.—Bishopsgate Without, City.

STAPLETON'S.—This Day.—Seven Horses from the London General Omnibus Company.—By AUCTION, without reserve, direct from work.—On view until sale.—Bishopsgate Without, City.

STAPLETON'S.—Contractor's Stock (just off a large contract with the L. and S.W. Ry. Company).—On THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 13, by AUCTION, by order of Mr. H. Clarkson, of Newport-street, Lambeth, 22 very useful upstanding CART and VAN HORSES, mostly young, and all quiet in harness, and good workers; 20 Brick and Rubbish Carts, a nearly new Builder's Cart, and 20 sets of thill Harness. Worth the attention of contractors, builders, firms, and others.—On view the day prior.—Bishopsgate Without, City.

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—SALES by AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY.—TO-MORROW (Friday), commencing at eleven, will be sold upwards of 160 HORSES of various descriptions, suitable for professional gentlemen, tradesmen, cab proprietors, and others; active young cart and van horses for town and agricultural purposes; also a large assortment of new and secondhand carriages, cabs, carts, harness, &c. Valuations for all purposes in town and country.—HERBERT RYMILL, Proprietor.

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Contract Cart Horses.—By order of Mr. W. Stimpson, of Sydenham.—Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, at Barbican, TO-MORROW (Friday), 12 active, young CART HORSES, warranted good workers, which have been employed on a watering contract with the Lewisham Board of Works.—On view.

IN the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.—"Walker v. Stewart."—By order of the Judge to whom this cause was appointed.—Mr. RYMILL, in obedience to directions to him in this cause, will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at his ROYAL CITY REPOSITORY, Barbican, E.C., on TUESDAY NEXT, the genuine stock of 10 well-bred choicely-selected JOB HORSES, fresh from their respective hirings, and in thorough working condition, a sound pair-horse waggonette by Laurie and Marner, superior buggy by Newson, Bond-street, brass single and double harness, saddle, and two bridles.—On view day prior.

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Entire Cart Horse.—Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Friday), without reserve, the bay CART STALLION Eagle, No. 5,313, six years old, bred by the Earl of Ellesmere. He is quiet and a good worker, and his stock are very promising.—On view.

EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, Paddington, W.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing at one o'clock. [illegible]

MOUNTAIN PONIES.—Mr. WARD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, TO-MORROW (Friday), at one o'clock, [illegible]

CAB STOCK.—Owing to the ill-health of the proprietor Mr. WARD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, TO-MORROW (Friday), at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, 17 Horses in hard-working condition, 10 Hansoms and Clarence cabs, new Hansom cab body, harness, stable utensils, &c.—On view.

ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road, London.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, Carriages, and Harness EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at twelve o'clock. [illegible]—GEO. JAS. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

GREAT NORTHERN HORSE REPOSITORY, Cattle Market, London, N.—TO-MORROW, Sept. 7, 120 COBS and PONIES for SALE, at 1.30.—On view and by private sale. This Day (Thursday).—W. G. GUERRIER and SON, Auctioneers.

HORSE for SALE or HIRE, 16 hands, bay, aged five. [illegible]

COB, 14 hands, six years, handsome bay, good action, perfectly quiet, and warranted in every way. [illegible]

COB, dark bay, black points, stout-built and handsome, 15 hands, eight years, suitable for light brougham or victoria, with or without Phaeton or Gig and Harness. Take low price. No further use.—Apply, between two and six, at 1, Camden Park-road, N.W.

BLACK GELDING, seven years old, quiet in harness. Price £25.—Apply to owner, 20, St. John's-road, Brixton.

HANDSOME chestnut high-class dapple MARE for SALE, [illegible]

BLUE-ROAN MARE, Maggie, for SALE. This mare is perfectly quiet to ride and drive, is of an excellent temper, steady in all her paces, will carry a lady, and is a splendid horse for brougham or landau; has great substance and quality combined; no vice or blemish; aged five, 15.3 high, and very handsome. Also a fast-trotting Cob Pony, 13.2 high. Can be tested in any way.—Apply at 103, Stanhope-street, Regent's Park (near Gower-street Station).

FOR SALE, fast-trotting MARE (American), Mosbell. Splendid action, perfect manners, quiet to ride, drive, and in stable. Price £45.—Owner, [illegible]

FOR SALE, Grey CART GELDING, about 17 hands, five years old, quiet. £40.—Apply to Hextable Horticultural Company, Swanley (L.C. and D.R.).

FOR SALE, chestnut GELDING, 15.2, rising five, suit a brougham or coach; a bay Mare, black points, 14.2, rising five. Both quiet in double and single harness and saddle. Just up from Wales.—To be seen at the Portland Hotel, Greenwich.

THE CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Baker-street and King-street, W.—Upwards of 500 new and secondhand CARRIAGES always on SALE by commission. A Sale by Public Auction on every other Tuesday, at twelve o'clock. The Next Sept. 11, 1888. Carriages also warehoused.—E. T. Davis, Manager.

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Thomas Bradford and Co., 140 to 143, High Holborn, London, and at Manchester and Liverpool.

WASHING MADE EASY, CHEAP, and RAPID. HARPER TWELVETREES' VILLA WASHER is the only machine in the world which does the family wash by steam without rubbing or boiling. Don't be deceived by imitations. Free trial. Carriage paid. Easy terms.—HARPER TWELVETREES, 5, City-road, E.C.

ABSOLUTELY a FACT.—We send the best SELF-OPERATING WASHING MACHINE in the world, carriage paid, 2s. 6d. Warranted indestructible. Non-corrosive. No rubbing, half the soap, and a thorough cleanser and bleacher. Agents wanted.—[illegible] Washer, 203, Victoria Park-road, London.

REMOVAL or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c.—The BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited). Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address the Secretary, 194, Tottenham-court-road.

REMOVAL or WAREHOUSING.—STORE WAREHOUSES, 13, High Holborn. Estd. in 1856. Furniture and effects carefully removed and stored. Cash advanced if required. Terms moderate.—Wm. Hollingsworth, Proprietor.

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA. 29, LUDGATE-HILL. And 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Single Tooth, 2s. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH fixed by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY. One visit required from country patients. Mr. SHAW, Surgeon-Dentist (late manager with Messrs. Eskell), 29, Ludgate-hill, and 57, St. Paul's-churchyard (six doors from Cheapside). Hours 9 to 7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON LADIES' DENTAL INSTITUTION and ASSOCIATION, Registered, [illegible] Superior ARTIFICIAL TEETH and SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY [illegible]

MR. CHAPMAN, Surgeon Dentist, late of 35, Maddox-street, Regent-street, has REMOVED to 21, ALBERT-STREET, Regent's Park. The best description of artificial teeth, at moderate charges. Consultation free.

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE (Limited), 25, St. James's-street, S.W. (near Piccadilly); 38, Thurloe-square, South Kensington; and 68, Finsbury-square, E.C.

Established for the practice of genuine American dentistry at uniform and moderate fees. [illegible]

DR. PAGET, the AMERICAN DENTIST, 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station). Inventor of New Specialities in American Dentistry. Adjustment of Artificial Teeth without any Plates or Palates whatever. All Teeth, however badly decayed, permanently saved. Loose teeth tightened. Dr. Paget's system is absolutely painless. Pamphlet, illustrated, sent gratis and post free. Consultations free daily, ten till six.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.—Important Notice.—Dr. PAGET'S PAINLESS SYSTEM of AMERICAN DENTISTRY. 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station).

Messrs. PAGET, the old-established Dentists, beg to notify a list of prices for the very best class of American Dentistry (Dr. Paget's System), specialities of which are:

Artificial Teeth, without plates	Sets from £2 10s.
Artificial Teeth, by suction	Sets from £2 10s.
Crown and Bridge Work	From 10s. 6d.
Gold Fillings (American)	From 10s. 6d.
Single Teeth	From 5s.

Reduced Fees to Servants, &c.

Painless operative dentistry at equally moderate prices.—Send for descriptive illustrated Pamphlet before consulting a dentist. Consultations free daily, ten till six.—445, Strand (facing Charing-cross Station).

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 58, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite City Bank), the old-established SURGEON-DENTIST, original and principal of the name. Consultations free daily. Pamphlet sent gratis and post free.

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station), the old-established SURGEON-DENTIST, original and principal of the name. Consultations free daily. Pamphlet sent gratis and post free.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS supply without pain and whilst waiting CELEBRATED ENAMELLED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which have obtained SIX PRIZE MEDALS: London, 1851; New York, 1853; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; and Philadelphia, 1876. They are fixed by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION, and are perfect for eating and speaking. For middle-aged and aged persons they are attached to a soft gum, and are so comfortable that they can be worn on the most tender gums.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, the old-established SURGEON-DENTISTS. Prices for their well-known Dentistry, supplied with the greatest success for the last 40 years:

A single Tooth	£0	5	0	
Sets	2	10	0	
Stoppings	0	2	6	each.

Reduced fees to servants, &c.

All consultations free. Pamphlet sent post free.—Observe the two addresses:

58, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite City Bank), 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station). Attendance daily from nine till seven o'clock.

MR. DUNKIN, Dentist, 132, Westminster Bridge-road, continues to supply his SELF-ADHESIVE MINERAL TEETH and SOFT GUMS, without springs or wires. A tooth, 5s.; a set, £2. Painless extractions. No other address. Consultations free. The first established of the name.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DENTAL COMPANY.—The SUPERIORITY of AMERICAN DENTISTRY; but its great expense has prevented the majority of the public from availing themselves of its advantages. The Anglo-American Dental Company has brought it within the reach of all, and supply the greatest wonder of the age. The most extraordinary offer ever made to the public. A PERFECT SET from ONE GUINEA; single tooth, 2s. 6d. Our speciality in crown bridge bar work, which supplies teeth without plate or palate. Acknowledged all over the world. Gold filling a speciality. Stoppings with gold, amalgam, and enamel from 2s. 6d. Painless extractions, with gas and cocaine. Testimonials can be seen. Consultations free.—The only address, 16, 17, Poultry, Cheapside, City.

SOUTH KENSINGTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. L. E. and C. ESKELL'S Dental Association, 2, Onslow-place, South Kensington, established 1866 for the supply of their well-known artificial teeth at moderate charges. Ladies and gentlemen ten till six. Servants daily eight a.m. till nine p.m. All consultations free.—To avoid all disappointment note address, seven doors from South Kensington station.

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA. 41, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite Hope Bros.). Single Teeth, 2s. 6d. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH fixed by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY. Country patients supplied in one visit. PAINLESS EXTRACTION with GAS, 5s.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, late R.N., says: "I can recommend Mr. Goodman as a very skilful and humane dentist, his reasonable charges should attract to him all classes." Dr. CHARLES HOLMES says: [illegible]

CAUTION.—"European Mail," Oct. 8, 1886, says: "The system of dentistry practised by Mr. Goodman, originator of Popular Guinea Sets of Teeth, has brought him a reputation both wide and eminent. Hence would-be imitators have copied the style of his advertisements and valuable scientific testimonials."

Mr. GOODMAN, Surgeon Dentist to the Queen's Household (late Manager with Messrs. Eskell), 41, Ludgate-hill (opposite Old Bailey). Hours, nine to eight.

STANTON, the People's Dentist, 335, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—TEETH on VULCANITE, 2s. 6d. each; upper or lower set, £1. Best quality, 4s. each; upper or lower, £2. If you pay more than the above they are fancy charges. Teeth on platinum, 7s. 6d. each; on 18c. gold, 15s.; stopping, 2s. 6d.; extraction, 1s.; painless by gas, 5s.

GOLDEN BRONZE HAIR.—The lovely nuance "Chatain Foncé" can be imparted to any hair, grey, faded, or dark shades alike yielding to the influence of ÆURINE. Price 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.—W. WINTER, 472, Oxford-street, W. For tinting grey or faded hair Æurine is invaluable.

FITS, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness.—The undersigned is prepared to send gratis a permanent cure for all kinds of fits.—Write to-day to Mr. Williams, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London, for a free copy. No cured and happy.

CURE of DEAFNESS, NOISES in the EARS.—The Rev. E. J. SILVERTON will be happy to give advice free of cost to any sufferer.—Albert [illegible]

THE Committee of Church of England Temperance Society thankfully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £[illegible] in Aid of the SHELTER for INEBRIATES. The £20 received from a lady friend was acknowledged in this paper on Aug. 31. G. HOWARD WRIGHT (Rev.), Hon. Superintendent.

DETECTIVE OFFICES (SLATER'S).—Only acknowledged establishment in City of London, wide press, for divorce, bogus companies, watching suspected persons, &c.—Apply, write, wire, or telephone. Terms moderate. Consultations free. Telephone No. 930.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street.

FEMALE DETECTIVES (SLATER'S Detective Offices).—A feature of this establishment is the large staff of female detectives for divorce, making secret inquiries, &c.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

COOKE'S CONFIDENTIAL OFFICES, for divorce, family disputes, tracing friends, and all matters requiring implicit secrecy and dispatch, at home and abroad. Languages spoken. Write, call, or wire.—Mr. COOKE, 35, Craven-street, Charing-cross, London.

ATTWOOD'S PRIVATE DETECTIVE OFFICE, 6, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C. Old estab. Persons watched for divorce or other purposes. Investigations and inquiries of every description with secrecy. Interviews free. Terms moderate.

MOSER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 31, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. Prompt, secret, and reliable.—Telegraphic address, "Shadows," London. Agents in the principal cities of the world.

MEIKLEJOHN'S PRIVATE INQUIRY AGENCY, 46, Heaviside-rd., Clapham Junction, London, S.W. Inquiries of every description undertaken. Appointments kept in town or country.

DETECTIVE OFFICES.—GRANDE and CO., 283, Strand, and Broadway, New York. The cheapest and most reliable for all cases requiring energy and despatch. 20 years' experience. Terms 10s. 6d. per day.

TURNER'S CONFIDENTIAL INQUIRY OFFICE, 130, Long-acre, London, W.C. Secret, reliable, and prompt. Moderate and inclusive terms. Special Colonial Agents.

CONSTABLE (Miss MARIA), died in France in September, 1885, leaving property.—Her REPRESENTATIVES are requested to COMMUNICATE with Messrs. Sarcleon, Argles, and Co., Solicitors to the French Consulate, 32, Great St. Helen's, London, and 16, Place Vendôme, Paris.

ADDISON (Compositor).—On seeing this come to 8, Old Jewry, and see Mr. K.

F. J. R.—Come home, or write at once.

MERE.—I do not think there is much cause for immediate anxiety. I will do all I can to arrange matters. If I am successful I will hold you to your promise. Let me hear from you soon to say if I may write.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, on the evening of Aug. 22, from the neighbourhood of Pont-street, a black POODLE DOG.—Any one bringing the same to Hall Porter, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, will receive the above reward. No further reward will be offered.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, in Broad-stairs or neighbourhood, a MOROCCO LEATHER LETTER CASE, containing papers of no value except to owner. Any person returning case and contents to John Ashbridge, 23c, Whitechapel-road, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, Monday, Aug. 27, in South Kensington, a small half-bred IRISH TERRIER. Smooth tan coat, white chest and tips of paws, curly tail. Had on leather collar and bell, and answers to the name of "Kennie."—Any one bringing him to Parkinson's, 11, Gloucester-road, S.W., will receive the above. No further reward will be offered.

LOST, on Monday, Aug. 27, 1888, between Putney and London, an old PASTE BROOCH, wrapped in silver paper.—Whosoever will bring the same to Gayton Lodge, Wimbledon, will be handsomely REWARDED.

LOST, in Regent-street, Monday morning, Sept. 3, yellow and white COLLIE DOG, wearing collar with [illegible] ribbon.—Return to Lyceum Theatre. Finder liberally REWARDED.

BLACK LEATHER HANDBAG LOST, containing samples of leather holders and a mother of pearl card case. £1 given if brought to Gofton and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Within.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—FOUND, in possession of prisoners, or detained by pawnbrokers when offered in pledge, a GILT FIVE-FRANC PIECE BROOCH, chased Silver Penholder, Gold Horseshoe Pin (set 13 small pearls), Gold Pendant to Chain, and part of gold Albert Chain, small pair of Aluminium Opera Glasses, in case, 25 yards of new white Flannel, blue diagonal cloth Coat and Vest, red and yellow tapestry Table Cover.—Application to the Chief Inspector, Convict Supervision Office, Great Scotland-yard.

PARIS (4 bis, Rue des Beaux Arts).—FAMILY HOUSE, conducted by English and French ladies. Central situation. Excellent table. Room, with board, 5s. to 7s. per day.

BRUSSELS, South Station.—HOTEL DE L'INDUSTRIE. English house. Mostly frequented by English families and single gentlemen. Boarding given. Reasonable prices.—William Thon, Proprietor.

TREGENNA CASTLE HOTEL, St. Ives, Cornwall, stands in its own grounds of nearly 100 acres, overlooking the bay, and is surrounded by gardens and plantations. Magnificent sea views from every part of the grounds. Climate delightfully pure and bracing. Billiards, croquet, lawn tennis, archery, cricket, &c. Private road to beach for bathing.—Address Manager.

BOURNEMOUTH.—CENTRAL HOTEL, for families and gentlemen. Absolutely central, overlooking the pleasure gardens, within three minutes' walk of the pier. Every comfort, with moderate charges.—Address Manager.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The MANSION, private hotel (en pension), The Square. Absolutely central. Every room overlooking public pleasure gardens and close to pier. Position unique and unrivalled. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Billiards. Tariff on application.—WALL RICHARDS.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DURLEY DEAN MANSION is the most comfortable of BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. House thoroughly warmed. 50 rooms. References throughout the kingdom. Terms moderate.—Secretary.

SOUTHSEA.—SOLENT HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 16 and 17, South-parade. Double house, with large drawing, dining, smoking, and bed rooms, facing the sea and Isle of Wight, and commanding fine views of Spithead and the shipping. Close to pier. Numerous excursions by sea and land. Military bands daily. Established 1861.—Miss Baker.

SOUTHSEA.—SUTHERLAND BOARDING HOUSE, Albemarle-road, two minutes' walk from station, new pier, trams, and canoe lake. Terms from 35s. per week, full board. Good bathing and boating.—For tariff apply to J. Hamerton, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON.—The GRAND HOTEL.—In the best situation. South aspect. Grand entrance hall, reception rooms, dining and table d'hôte rooms, recently superbly decorated under the superintendence of the company's architect, James Edmeston, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Old Broad-street, E.C., and fitted with electric light throughout. High-class wines and cuisine. Outside fire escapes. Passenger lift. Hot and cold seawater baths. Terms on pension 10s. 6d. per diem, including full board, bed room, and attendance, due notice being given on arrival. Tariff and full particulars on application to the Manager.

BRIGHTON.—DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, opposite Chain Pier, once the residence of King George IV. Rooms large, airy, and comfortable. Smoking and billiard room, bath room. Inclusive terms from 35s. one person, three guineas two.

HASTINGS.—The PALACE HOTEL, Whiterock. Unrivalled position, facing sea, due south. 150 apartments. Passenger lift. Electric light. Superb rooms. Summer terms, 10s. 6d. per day, including room, full board, and attendance. Tariff on application to the Manager, Alfred Melton.

ST. LEONARDS to HASTINGS.—Mrs. EDWARD HAILSTONE, late of Stockleigh-road, St. Leonards, begs to inform her numerous friends she has REMOVED to the MENTONE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 8, Robertson-terrace, Hastings (near the Queen's). Mentone House is a spacious residence, sheltered from the north and east winds, in the most eligible position on the sea front.—Tariffs on application.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—The EVERSFIELD HOTEL. The largest and best appointed in St. Leonards. Electric light, lift. Visitors received en pension, 3½ guineas per week, upon giving notice on arrival. Express trains in 90 minutes.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—MANCHESTER HOUSE, 61, Warrior-square.—This high-class boarding establishment is one minute's walk from station and sea. Splendid sea view. Special reduced terms summer months.—Apply to Proprietress.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—BOARD and RESIDENCE from £1 5s. to £1 15s. a week. Good table. Sea front. Daily 5s.—Mrs. Coates, 22, Marina.

EASTBOURNE.—FINDON HOUSE (Hartington-place, Grand Parade) BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Near pier, Devonshire Park, and baths. Moderate and inclusive terms.—Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE.—AGATHA HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Castle Hill-avenue, near Lees and Lift. Handsome reception rooms. Late dinner, good cuisine.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, near Dover.—The CLIFFE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE contains 70 apartments. Tennis, sea bathing, boating, &c. Terms 40s. per week. Special tariff for families.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, near Dover.—The GRANVILLE ARMS, the only hotel at St. Margaret's Bay facing the sea, affording splendid views of French coast and English Channel.—Tariff on application to Manager.

MARGATE (Cliftonville).—HELSTON BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 11, Dalby-square. Good sea view. Close to promenade, tennis courts, and baths. Table d'hôte 6.30. Inclusive terms Saturday till Monday.—Apply to Proprietress.

MARGATE (Cliftonville).—CLIFTON MANSION BOARDING HOUSE, Eastern Esplanade, stands on high cliff. Splendid sea views. Faces baths and promenade. Terms moderate, day or week.—Mrs. Fulford. Estab. seven years.

HIGH CLIFF HOTEL, Cliftonville, Margate.—This high-class private hotel and boarding house, in best position on the Kentish coast. Sea view from every window. Large tennis lawn facing sea. Special terms for families. Table d'hôte 6.30.—Apply to Proprietress.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—ST. MILDRED'S HOTEL and BATHS, on the sea front, occupies the finest position in Westgate. Six tennis courts, billiards, &c.

THE BATHS, which are in the hotel, consist of a tepid sea plunge 75 feet long, hot and cold sea water, ozone douche, needle, spray, medicated, &c.

NEW STABLING has just been erected, with all modern improvements, to accommodate 70 horses. Riding and driving taught. Tariff address, "Proprietor."

SOUTHWOLD-ON-SEA.—CENTRE CLIFF HOTEL, direct from Liverpool-street Station, Great Eastern Railway. This magnificent hotel stands in its own private grounds on a cliff commanding a sea frontage of over 300ft., with an unrivalled view of the German Ocean. Terms, including table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, dinner, bed room, and attendance, from 10s. 6d. per diem. Address Mrs. Hare, Manageress.

OXFORD.—MITRE HOTEL.

One of the most Economical first-class Hotels in the Kingdom.

OXFORD.—The WILBERFORCE, first-class Temperance Family and Commercial Hotel, 36, Queen-street, Oxford. Charges moderate.—Tariff on application to Mrs. C. H. Green, Manageress.

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?—At RUDKIN'S SALUTATION TAVERN, 17, Newgate-street. Table d'hôte 1s. 6d. each, daily at two o'clock, and from two until eight. Menu This Day: Green Pea Soup, Macaroni Soups, Boiled Soles, Egg Sauce, Stewed Eels, Fried Whiting, Boiled Fowls and Bacon, Roast Lamb, Stewed Rump Steak, Cheese, Salad, &c. 1s. 6d. each.

LONGMORE'S STRATHISLA, finest of pure Highland Malt Whisky. GEO. ROE and CO. (Limited) six years old Dublin Whisky. These celebrated WHISKIES, the sole produce of the above distilleries, are selected by the VICTORIA WINE COMPANY as the best representatives of Highland and Dublin whiskies, and can be obtained perfectly pure from the 90 branches of the company in quantities of one bottle or upwards at the rate of 42s. per dozen, or one dozen sent carriage paid, bottles and cases included, to any station in England or Wales, 44s. 6d.—P.O.O. to W. W. Hughes, Head Office, 8 to 10, Osborn-street, London, E.

OLD BUSHMILLS.—This refreshing beverage, pure extract of malted barley, bottled at Distillery, on sale at Spiers and Pond's Buffets. Samples on receipt 3d. postage from Agent, F. KING, 6, Camomile-street, or Distillery, 1, Hill-street, Belfast.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S BROKEN LEAF TEA, 1s. 8d. per lb. A MONEY-SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE. The small leaf from some of the finest India and China teas. Produces a tea in the cup stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf teas. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S INTERMEDIATE TEA, 2s. per lb. BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength, and a most useful tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their tea. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S TEAS.—AGENTS APPOINTED, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom. Carriage paid on 40lb. and upwards. Prospectus and samples free on application.

Warehouses, 154, 156, 158, and 160, Whitechapel-road, and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12, Brady-street, London.

P.O.O. payable at head office. Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England.

Notice to the Public.—We will pay carriage on 6lb. of above tea and upwards, where a difficulty is found in obtaining through our agents.—Walker and Dalrymple.

GROUSE.—Families supplied with grouse and all kinds of game at moderate price.—J. FINDLAY, Brechin, N.B.

COOKERY COMPETITION.—(£100 in prizes)—now running. Cookery Book sent for one stamp, or free if this paper be named. FREDK. KING and CO. (Limited), sole Manufacturers of Edwards' Desiccated Soup, 26, Waring-street, Belfast, and 3–6, Camomile-street, London.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.

The Safest Medicine.
The most Effectual Medicine.
The most Certain Medicine.
Prepared Without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS

Cure Headache and Sickness.
Cure Disordered Stomach.
Cure Flatulence and Heartburn.
Cure all Bilious Affections.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS

Are a Tonic Purifier.
Strengthen the Whole System.
Induce Cheerfulness.
Invaluable as a Family Medicine.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS

Cure Loss of Appetite.
Cure Depression of Spirits.
Cure all Disorders of the Blood.
Cure Lassitude and Nervous Depression.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS

Invaluable for Business Men.
Invaluable for Females.
Invaluable for Young Persons.
Invaluable for Old and Young Alike.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.—Some unscrupulous persons, for the sake of making a larger profit, may try to persuade you to buy some preparation of their own. Do not do so, but insist on having Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills, which are wrapped in a square green package, bearing the name of the Proprietor, W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour-place, London, W. By post for 14 or 36 stamps.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY.

Morning ..... 52 min. after 11 | Afternoon ..... 11 min. after 0

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by Armand Jefferson, of 141, Fleet-street, at the Office, 141, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Bride, in the City of London.—Thursday, September 6, 1888.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. Payments for these announcements must be made by P.O. order or stamps.

BIRTHS.

BURDETT.—On the 21st ult., at West Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., the wife of H. W. Burdett, of New York, of a son.

CAFFERATA.—On the 1st inst., at Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of H. P. Cafferata, of a son (stillborn).

EVANS.—On the 5th inst., at Ewell-grove, the wife of Mr. Alderman Evans, of a daughter.

EVERY.—On the 3rd inst., at Lexden, Colchester, the wife of Capt. Every, of a son.

FAGAN.—On the 29th ult., at New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. C. G. F. Fagan, of a son.

GREENHILL.—On the 4th inst., at Bergholt-crescent, Stamford-hill, the wife of H. R. Greenhill, of a daughter.

GROSVENOR.—On the 5th inst., at Aldford-street, Park-lane, the wife of the Hon. A. Grosvenor, of a daughter.

HEATHCOTE.—On the 1st inst., at Glebe avenue, Enfield, the wife of F. H. Heathcote, of a son (posthumous).

MUNDY.—On the 6th inst., at Wellesley-grove, Croydon, the wife of H. Mundy, of a daughter.

NICHOLL.—On the 4th inst., at 38, Belsize-road, N.W., the wife of William Nicholl, of a son.

REYNOLDS.—On the 1st inst., at Glan-y-Ffordd, Maidenhead, the wife of E. A. Reynolds, of a daughter.

SAYER.—On the 30th ult., at Gordon-road, Sevenoaks, the wife of W. L. Sayer, of a daughter.

SEAGRAVE.—On the 5th inst., at Benson-road, Forest-hill, the wife of W. de B. Seagrave, of a son.

SMITH.—On the 4th inst., at Barking, Essex, the wife of the Rev. V. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALMOND—BALLARD.—On the 4th inst., at St. Paul's, London, W., Robert White Russell, son of the late Rev. W. R. Almond, of Stapleford, Notts, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of the late J. Ballard, of Cochin, East Indies.

CREE—MARSHALL.—On the 4th inst., at Fountainhall-road, Edinburgh, William Cree, of Edinburgh, to Isabella, daughter of the late J. Marshall.

FISHER—BARRY.—On the 30th ult., at Christ Church, Glanworth, Ontario, Canada, Robert Carroll, son of V. Fisher, J.P., of The Pines, Glanworth, to Georgina, daughter of D. P. Barry, M.D.

FOWNES—MARR.—On the 5th inst., at Newland, Hull, by the Rev. Dr. Lambert, Arthur A., youngest son of the late F. J. Fownes, of Liverpool, to Anne H. M. (Artie), only daughter of the late Richard Marr, of Thornton dale, Pickering, Yorks.

HARRISON—ROBERTS.—On the 4th inst., at St. Marylebone Parish Church, Henry Edward, son of D. Harrison, of Ealing, to Frances Margaret, daughter of J. Roberts, of Pwllheli, North Wales.

HOLLOWAY—NORTIER.—On the 5th inst., at Greenwich, Henry James Holloway, of Clapton square, E., to Wontrina Agatha, daughter of the late Ir. Nortier, of Rotterdam, Holland.

IRELAND—CAMERON.—On June 6, at Kapunda, South Australia, William T., son of the Rev. W. S. De Courcy Ireland, vicar of Chalford, England, to Agnes, daughter of R. Cameron, J.P.

LAING—WADMORE.—On the 4th inst., at the Parish Church, Tonbridge, George Dawson Laing, of Clydesdale-terrace, Notting-ham, to Blanche Viola, daughter of J. F. Wadmore, of Dry-hill, Tonbridge, Kent.

MACKENZIE—LAMB.—On the 5th inst., at National Bank House, Nairn, by the Rev. Alex. Lee, M.A., Ncol F. Mackenzie, Public Works Department, North-West Provinces, India, to Isobel Finlayson, second daughter of J. D. Lamb, Esq., solicitor, Nairn.

PIRIE—BECK.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Barnabas, Kensington, Lieut. Pirie, R.N., to Ada, daughter of R. Beck, of New Brompton, Kent.

PUCKLE—BREMNER.—On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, Selwyn Hale Puckle, M.B., C.M., of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, to Annie Mary Rose, daughter of R. A. Bremner, M.D., of Streatham House, Morningside, Edinburgh.

THORPE—JOSLING.—On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Dr. George Thorpe, of Walthamstow, eldest son of George Thorpe, Esq., of Blackheath, to Florence Maude, daughter of the late Robert H. Josling, Esq., of Herne-hill.

WELLS—DUNN.—On the 4th inst., at Melbourne, William Henry Harford Wells, of Sydney, to Constance Mary, daughter of A. E. Dunn, of Amberley, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

ALLEN.—On the 3rd inst., at Penge, John, son of the late R. Allen, of Grove-road, St. John's Wood, aged 29.

CARTHEW.—On the 4th inst., at Denton Lodge, Harleston, Norfolk, Gen. Morden Carthew, C.B., aged 83.

COLNAGHI.—On the 4th inst., at Pall-mall, Elizabeth Maxwell, wife of M. H. Colnaghi, aged 46.

CORDEUX.—On the 4th inst., at Eastbourne, Caroline, wife of F. Cordeux, of Harrington-gardens, S.W.

GIBBONS.—On the 3rd inst., at Weymouth, Harry, son of Major J. Gibbons, of Pentland, N.B., aged 17.

HARTRIDGE.—On the 3rd inst., at The Maples, Sidcup, Eliza, relict of the late W. Hartridge, in her 83rd year.

HOLWORTHY.—On the 24th ult., at Upper Norwood, John Holworthy, aged 63.

HOTSON.—On the 3rd inst., John Hotson, of Long Stratton, Norfolk, aged 77.

JACOBS.—On the 4th inst., at Abbey-road, N.W., Matilda Rebecca, widow of the late D. Jacobs, in her 66th year.

KENYON.—On the 2nd inst., Roger de Butts, son of Capt. E. R. Kenyon, Royal Engineers.

LAWRENSON.—On the 4th inst., at Alberton House, Leamington Spa, Mary Duncan Lawrenson, in her 83rd year.

LYON.—On the 3rd inst., at 66, Fanny, relict of I. Lyon, formerly of Duke-street, Aldgate.

MARKHAM.—On the 30th ult., at Tapton House, Chesterfield, Charles Markham, M.I.C.E., J.P., aged 65.

MITCHELL.—On the 1st inst., at Eastbourne, William Mitchell, of Carlton-hill, London, aged 80.

PENKIVIL.—On the 28th ult., at Grove House, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent, Frances, widow of the late John Penkivil, surgeon, Staplehurst, aged 72.

SMYTH.—On the 4th inst., at Middleton-road, Dalston, Fanny Ferris, widow of the late W. Smyth, aged 74.

THURBURN.—On the 31st ult., at Brighton, Catherine, wife of the late R. Thurburn, aged 73.

TICKLER.—On the 4th inst., at Willoughby House, Hornsey, Robert Preston Tickler, L.R.C.P., &c., late of Owston Ferry, Lincolnshire, aet. 70. The interment will take place at Highgate Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at twelve.

TUZO.—On the 4th inst., at Warlingham, Surrey, Anna Maria, widow of the late H. H. Tuzo, of Bermuda, aged 82.

VARLEY.—On the 4th inst., at St. John's-hill, Clapham Junction, Edgar John Varley, aged 40.

VIGERS.—On the 4th inst., at Fernhead-road, Paddington, Mary Savage, wife of E. Vigers, in her 60th year.

WOODBRIDGE.—On Sept. 4, at Tudor House, Maidenhead, Amelia, the beloved wife of William Woodbridge, Esq., J.P. R.I.P. Foreign papers please copy.

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED very ECONOMICALLY.

HOMES of HOPE, 4, 5, and 6, Regent-square, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.

The applications are so distressing and urgent that every shilling has been spent.

Special efforts are made on behalf of mothers with infants, who are really the most hopeful class of the fallen, and are generally greatly to be pitied.

A Home has been opened for the reception of such young women, before they become mothers, as are unfitted, from their previous good character and position, to mix with others.

The Committee will feel grateful for £200 without delay.

WM. HORNIBROOK, Secretary.

THE ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY.—Founded at Margate, 1791.—This institution, the only one in the United Kingdom for the treatment exclusively of scrofula, open all the year round, has 200 beds, some of which the directors will feel themselves reluctantly compelled to close, unless an increase of funds is speedily provided by the charitable public.

R. RUTHVEN PYM, Treasurer.
J. T. WALKER, Secretary.

Offices, 30, Charing-cross, S.W.

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the TREATMENT of DISEASES of the EYE WITHOUT OPERATION, 32, Euston-square, London.—Abolition of Pain and Danger of Operation superseded by Medical Treatment. Oculist, EDOUARD POMIES, late surgeon in the French Army, &c. Consultations daily, from 9.0 till 11.0 a.m. Fee for the Working Classes, 1s.

New Method of Curing Diseases of the Eye without operation (13th edition of), 172 pages, with cases of cure, sent free for two stamps.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.—During the month of August last 121 in-patients were admitted, of whom 26 were cases of accidents, all of them being English. Number of out-patients, 4,282, namely:

At the Hospital Dispensary,	3,051,	of which 1,255 *	were new cases.	
Eastern	1,125	"	473	"
Western	106	"	58	"

* Of which 182 were cases of accidents.

A. WALBAUM, D.D., Hon. Sec.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway-road, N., entirely free and unendowed.—The Committee gratefully acknowledge the RECEIPT of the following CONTRIBUTIONS received during the month of August:

DONATIONS TO THE MAINTENANCE FUND.

Hospital Sunday Committee	£207	3	11	H. J. Milbourne, Esq.	£20	0	0
Rev. Francis Jacox	31	10	0	The Duchess of Grafton	10	10	0
Miss Downer (bequest)	30	0	0	John Procter, Esq.	10	10	0
				Sums under £5	6	1	6

DONATIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND.

Police and Tradesmen's Cricket Match	£32	10	0	E. A. B.	£5	0	0
Thomas Fitzandar, Esq.	25	0	0	Sums under £5	6	0	5

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. W. H. Barlow	£1	1	0	Charles Lamb, Esq.	£1	1	0
Rev. W. T. Weekes	1	1	0	T. Cole, Esq.	1	1	0
James Harvey, Esq.	1	1	0	A. A. Salmon, Esq.	1	1	0

WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

POPLAR HOSPITAL for ACCIDENTS.—Total patients last year 16,004. Located exactly where most wanted, amongst the hard-working poor, who give what little aid they can. The assured funds are very small. Contributions, especially annual subscriptions, are anxiously solicited.

EDWD. FENERAN, Lieut.-Col., Secretary.

103, East India-road, E.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Marylebone, N.W.—MIDWIVES and MONTHLY NURSES TRAINED. The midwives are specially prepared for the examination of the Obstetrical Society, and the fees are paid by the hospital for those who obtain the society's diploma. Certificated monthly nurses and wet nurses supplied on application to the Matron.—For rules, fees, &c., apply to

G. OWEN RYAN, Secretary.

SKIN DISEASES.—Dr. NEALE, Specialist for Skin Diseases, late physician to the Manchester Skin Hospital, Author of "Eczema," &c.—7, King Edward-street, Newgate-street, E.C. Daily, except Fridays, eleven to four.

SINCE Mr. Hutton's death Mr. MATTHEWS BENNETT, Author of "The Art of the Bone Setter," Leamington, SPECIALIST for FRACTURES, Dislocations, Sprains, Contracted Joints, Injured Spines, ATTENDS at 38, QUEEN ANNE-STREET, Cavendish-square, W., TUESDAYS, Thursdays, and Saturdays, eleven till four. Highest testimonials.

EARNEST APPEAL.—HELP IMPLORED, to assist a poor clergyman who has worked for 35 years to enable him to meet the very heavy expenses of serious illnesses of long duration in his family, and to allow of his keeping a delicate daughter of 17, threatened with consumption, in a warm climate during the autumn and winter. Reference kindly allowed to Charles Reeves, Esq., R.N., Gloucester Villa, Clifton, Bristol, who will gladly receive subscriptions. The Lord Bishop of Winchester also recommends the case, but cannot answer any letters. Help is most earnestly besought.

ST. MARY'S (Islington) WORKHOUSE SCHOOL, Hornsey-road, N.—WANTED, a good COOK. One who has been accustomed to large institutions preferred. Salary £24 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform, and £1 in lieu of beer.—Apply personally, with testimonials, at any time before Monday, ten a.m.

MALE ATTENDANT upon an insane gentleman WANTED, in a provincial private asylum. Applicant must be single, and not more than 35 years of age. Salary £40 a year, all found.—Applications, with copies only of testimonials, must be sent to the undermentioned, marked J. A., care of Jones, Yarrell, and Co., 8, Bury-street, St. James's. Candidates not deemed eligible will receive no reply, nor will copies of testimonials be returned. Previous experience not essential.

LEICESTER COFFEE and COCOA HOUSE COMPANY (Limited).—WANTED, a STEWARD or MANAGER for the company's new house, The Victoria, shortly to be opened. Meals provided while on duty. No residence. Salary £100 per annum. One month's notice.—Applications in writing, and testimonials to be forwarded not later than Sept. 15, to Mr. James Johnson, Secretary, 4, Millstone-lane, Leicester.

MONEY LENT ON NOTE OF HAND Privately by CHARLES H. WHEATLEY, Esq., From £10 to £1,000.

38, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, And 27, Bloomsbury-street, New Oxford-street, London.

ADVANCES MADE WITHOUT SURETIES or DELAY, in town or country, upon note of hand alone, and to assist persons into business; upon mortgage of furniture, plant, and stock, with out removal; also upon life policies and deeds, at 5 per cent. Strict secrecy observed.

N.B.—No genuine application ever refused. All communications strictly private. Prospectus, giving every information, with all the advantages offered, post free. Having a large surplus capital at command, all advances are granted cheaper than any other establishment in London, from one to ten years.

N.B.—If desired Mr. Wheatley will attend personally at applicant's residence with cash, and carry out the advance.

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY) at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE on NOTE of HAND ALONE. In sums of £10 to £2,000, at 5 per cent., to males, females, in town or country. [illegible] Advances also made upon furniture, trade and farm stock, &c., without removal, and to assist persons into business; also upon deeds, reversions, life policies, &c., from one to 10 years. [illegible]

Mr. J. T. NICHOLLS (late Mr. A. H. Davis), Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C. (Private entrance in Savoy-street.)

N.B.—Not an agent, or connected with loan offices, each advance being carried out quite privately and in strict confidence.

MONEY.—LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).—ADVANCES Made, without fees, for short or long periods, in sums of £10 to £1,000, at 5 per cent. interest, for sec[illegible] on personal security, deeds, furniture, bills of sale, foreign stocks, bonds, and life policies. Prospectus gratis, or sent on application.—Offices, 83 and 84, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.

CHARLES HILLS, Secretary.

MONEY on EASY TERMS WITHOUT FEES.—Confidential Loan and Discount Office, 78, High Holborn, W.C. Est. 1862. Money advanced, with or without sureties, on furniture, without removal, [illegible]—JOHN CHECKETTS, Manager.

MONEY LENT without fees.—MONETARY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT OFFICE, 13, Finsbury-pavement, City, opposite Moorgate Station. In any sums without security, or on warrants, [illegible] deeds, at 5 per cent., without mortgages, [illegible] Branch office, 340, Edgware-road. W. [illegible], Manager.

MONEY.—Persons requiring prompt financial assistance are invited to put themselves in communication with Mr. CLIBURN, 43, Great Tower-street, E.C. No delay. No loan office fees. No deductions [illegible]

MONEY (£30 to £500) ADVANCED to respectable householders in town or country, upon their furniture, they retaining the free use of same, without sureties, inquiry fees, or loan office routine.—Apply to Mr. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, 13, High Holborn. Estd. there 32 years.

MONEY LENT.—City Clerks can have £5 or £10 (confidentially) on their note of hand alone by applying personally to WALTER EARL and CO., 57, Walbrook, E.C. Office 1st (third floor).

MORTGAGES on REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. Sums of from £250 to £500 and upwards awaiting investment, [illegible] per cent. interest. Apply to Sandey, 13, Dorset-street, Portman-square.

PERSONS ENTITLED to PROPERTY, &c., at the death of relatives or friends [illegible] can sell or borrow at 5 per cent. from the GENERAL REVERSION and LIFE INTEREST AGENCY, [illegible] Established [illegible] No fees. Immediate advances pending completion.

PERSONS ENTITLED to PROPERTY, &c., under wills, settlements and deeds, with or without power of anticipation, requiring ADVANCES, at rates not exceeding 5 per cent., or others with any tangible security, should apply to Mr. [illegible], 35, Craven-street, Charing-cross, W.C. Strictly confidential. Immediate advances pending completion.